Police Stations of England 1850-1995

English Heritage

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Plate 1: Policeman's head on The Court House, Cliff Parade, Wakefield

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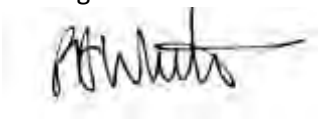

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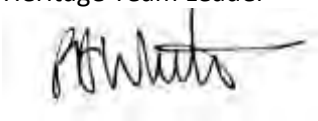

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Abbreviations and Conventions used in the text

BCU	Basic Command Unit
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CLASP	Consortium of Local Authorities Special Programme
c.	circa
EH	English Heritage
GMP	Greater Manchester Police
ha	hectares
HER	Historic Environment Record
HMCTS	Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service
HMIC	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary
km	kilometres
m	metres
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRYC	North Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary
OS	Ordnance Survey
SCOLA	Second Consortium Of Local Authorities
SEAC	South East Architects Collaboration
ONWARD	North Western Authorities for Rationalised Design

Periods referred to in the text

19th Century	1800 to 1899
20th Century	1901 to 1999
21st Century	2000 to the present
Victorian	1837 to 1901
Edwardian	1902 to 1910
Inter-War	1915 to 1945
Post-War	1946 to the present

Assumptions and Limitations

This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between 2011 and 2015 over 220 police stations are proposed for closure as a result of budget cuts to police forces as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review of 2010. The vast majority of the buildings that have been, or are proposed to be, closed were purpose built forming a clearly identifiable iconic symbol of British policing and proxy for the police presence in communities.

1.1.2 This report was commissioned by English Heritage to deliver a broad contextual understanding of the history and development of the police station as a building type from c.1850 to 1995 in order to help stakeholders make informed decisions on the future of their historic buildings. The date range begins at the period when police stations are designed and built expressly for that purpose outside of London. The cut-off date of mid 1990s prepares those responsible for designation now and in the next few years to assess these buildings as they become eligible for listing under the 30 year rule.

1.2 Business Case

1.2.1 The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) sets out how English Heritage, with help from partners in the sector, will prioritise and deliver heritage protection for the four years 2011-2015. By identifying and targeting England's vulnerable historic environment the aim is to safeguarded this resource in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change.

1.2.2 The heart of delivery of the NHPP is the Action Plan. This is divided into 8 themes (called Measures). Measure 4 is concerned with Assessment of Character and Significance. This measure focuses on a range of themes and places which, through consultation, have emerged as being insufficiently understood, significantly threatened by change and of potentially high significance in terms of their heritage value. Activity 4A4 covers Public, Civic and Communal building types. Town halls, schools, courts, police and fire stations, libraries, drill halls, post offices, workmens' institutes and many other civic/community buildings are at risk of substantive change or loss. Current priorities include the development of national, regional or area based assessments on poorly understood classes of public, civic, communal and non twentieth century military buildings in civic settings facing demolition or refurbishment.

1.2.3 Although the risks and the drivers for change: maintenance costs, Private Finance Initiative building projects, consolidation of the police estate, etc. are understood there is a need to build on this basic knowledge and understanding, to find out what the specific police forces are doing in each region, and consider how English Heritage and others might best address the issues of neglect, asset transfer, conversion to new use, or demolition.

1.2.4 While the designation of important examples may follow this is not an immediate objective of this project. It might also be a later phase of English Heritage work to assess the strongest candidates for listing as part of a Designation Department strategic project.

1.3 Scope and Methodology

1.3.1 This study focuses on purpose-built police stations constructed between 1850 and 1995. The study does not include policing arrangements prior to this start date, nor does it include police

housing, or buildings belonging to specialist forces such as the Transport Police, River Police or Military Police.

1.3.2 The overall aim of this project is to provide English Heritage and other stakeholders with a better understanding of the historical development of the purpose-built police stations outside London, the survival of the building type and its significance. The project design was developed in a Project Brief prepared by English Heritage (Project No: 6310 December 2013).

1.3.3 In preparing the historic background and detailed assessments contained within the report, the following sources were consulted:

- National/Local Archives and Record Offices – the principal holders of records relating to police authorities. No specific difference in form or coverage was identified between National and Local Archives so the study focused on Local Archives as they presented a more complete record of development in their areas. The study looked primarily at deposited plans and contracts for proposed buildings as well as records of alterations.
- RIBA Library and Archives – consulted for records of architects and competitions for buildings. The material provided specific information of individual buildings, but also presented the requirements of the buildings as laid out in competition instructions.
- Historic Journals – interrogated to identify peer reviews and contemporary descriptions of buildings. This primarily focused on journals such as The Builder.
- English Heritage and Specialist Interest Groups.

The Gazetteer

1.3.4 A database of almost 2000 police stations (including duplicates) was formed at the outset of project from consultation of a range of resources, including:

- English Heritage designation data containing the building type “Police Station” in their description;
- Local lists and recommendations from Conservation Officers;
- Police Stations mentioned in Pevsner’s Guides;
- Data provided by Historic Environment Records;
- Station locations from Police Force websites.

1.3.5 A rapid assessment of entries was undertaken to identify candidates for a gazetteer, with selection aiming to produce a representative sample of periods of construction and range of sizes and types within each ceremonial county. Selections were made based on the availability and quality of information available, and an assessment of which buildings were the best examples of their type and period. Listed buildings were not included in order to concentrate on providing new information.

1.3.6 The selected records were then enhanced with a brief description of the building based on limited research using resources as detailed above. Where revealed through research details of the architect and principal contractor involved in the project were identified, and the exact date or range of dates for when the building was constructed is recorded.

1.3.7 The gazetteer, comprising a sample of non-designated police stations, is included in **Appendix 2** of this report.

1.3.8 A simple three point scale (**Table 1**) was adopted for assessing significance, with attributed scores based on a rapid field assessment which considered the architectural value, group value, streetscape value and integrity of the building.

Table 1: Definitions of Significance Scores in Gazetteer

Significance Score	Definition
High	Building is considered to be of high architectural and historical interest with good survival and makes a strong positive contribution to its setting. Considered of sufficient significance for national listing.
Medium	Building is considered to be of moderate to high architectural and/or historical interest with good survival and makes a positive contribution to its setting. Considered of Local Listable quality and possibly Grade II.
Low	Building is considered to be of low heritage significance, either due to moderate to low architectural and historical interest or poor survival.

1.3.9 A broad assessment of the level of threat to the building was made, based on the known or published condition of the building and in consideration of its individual situation. Threat is ranked as High Medium or Low, as defined in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Definitions of Threat Scores in Gazetteer

Significance Score	Definition
High	The building is proposed for demolition, or is known to be at risk of sale and is of a type, period or condition that is unlikely to find reuse.
Medium	The building is proposed for disposal, or is not being maintained.
Low	The building is in active use and being maintained.

1.3.10 The condition of the building was also assessed in line with following criteria in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Definitions of Condition Scores in Gazetteer

Condition Score	Definition
Good	Structurally sound; weather tight; no significant repairs needed.
Fair	Structurally sound; in need of minor repair; showing signs of lack of general maintenance.
Poor	Deteriorating masonry; leaking roof; defective rainwater goods, usually accompanied by rot outbreaks; general deterioration of most elements of the building fabric, including external joinery; or where there has been a fire or other disaster which has affected part of the building.

Condition Score	Definition
Very bad	Structural failure of clear signs of structural instability; loss of significant areas of the roof covering, leading to major deterioration of the interior; or where there has been a major fire or other disaster affecting most of the building.
Unknown	An assessment could not be made

1.4 Report Structure

1.4.1 The report comprised four principal components:

- **Section 2** presents a discussion of the historic development of policing, addressing political and social developments as a key theme;
- **Section 3** describes the development of the plan and style of police station buildings through three period: Victorian and Edwardian, Inter-War and Post-War;
- **Section 4** identifies the key defining heritage values present within police stations; and
- **Section 5** discusses the key questions and themes of the study under the principal headings of Historic and Architectural Significance, Condition and Survival, Risks and Vulnerabilities and Actions, Roles and Responsibilities.

1.4.2 In addition the report is supported by two technical appendices, comprising:

- **Appendix 1** presents the results of case studies into four buildings that have been investigated in more detail to draw out themes of interest to the study, comprising:
  - Newton Street, Manchester. A Grade II Listed police station retaining numerous original features and now in use as a police museum own and operated by the Manchester Metropolitan Police.
  - Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire. Police station and court listed as Grade II in 2014 causing proposed sale plans to be put on hold. Of interest as an illustration of the problems listing presents to continued use.
  - Lutterworth, Leicestershire. An early Victorian Small town police station recently disposed by Leicestershire Police to a private individual. Grade II Listed. Of interest in illustrating the pressures that have now resulted in its closure.
  - Easington, North Yorkshire. An inter-war period small town police station of a combined police house/police station design. Of interest in illustrating the effect of reusing form accommodation and in now sharing the building with the local authority.
- **Appendix 2** presents a gazetteer of 207 police stations, representing a sample of police stations identified as surviving within England.

2. History of Policing

2.1 The Early Formation of Policing

Collective Responsibility

2.1.1 The earliest systems of policing in England date from the Anglo-Saxon period, in which the onus on preventing and punishing wrongdoing was the collective responsibility of each local community (Joyce 2011 and Rawlings 2008). Initially the victim of the crime was responsible for apprehending the person responsible and had certain rights to retaliation or compensation, with laws introduced by the tenth century moving towards a formal process of trial (Rawlings 2002, 12).

2.1.2 From the Anglo-Saxon period communities were divided into groups of 10-12 households, known as tythings, who held mutual responsibility for the behaviour of their peers, and had a responsibility to see that crimes by members of their group were reported and the offenders brought to court to answer to any crimes. Tythings who failed in their responsibilities could be deemed complicit to the crime, and charged with paying for damage (Critchley 1978, 2). These responsibilities were overseen by an elected tythingman from within the community who typically held the role for a year alongside their day-to-day profession.

Watch and Ward

2.1.3 The system of collective responsibility remained largely unchanged following the Norman Conquest, although several important changes were put in place that enforced the earlier responsibilities. This included the "view of frankpledge" where all men and boys of eligible age had to make oaths once a year at the Shire Court to not engage in illegal activity, and following the 1166 Assize at Clarendon the tythingmen were required to denounce to the sheriff those of its members suspected of having committed a crime. In a statute of 1252 the elected tythingman were recognised by the title of 'constable' (Critchley 1978, 5).

2.1.4 The Statute of Winchester of 1285 provided for two high constables, an unpaid office, in each hundred to oversee the maintenance of the militia, town watchmen, local constables and the safety of highways. The statute also established that citizens witnessing a crime were expected to raise 'hue and cry' and to pursue and capture the criminal. If the hue and cry was raised but the offender escaped, the citizens were liable to compensate the victim (*ibid,* 6).

2.1.5 This new system, referred to as 'watch and ward', codified the earlier system ruling that everyone had a responsibility to uphold the peace and pursue criminals, with special responsibility to do so held by an elected constable within each manor or parish who had also to present the criminal to court. In towns the constable was also responsible for maintaining a watch (*ibid*, 7). This mechanism remained essentially in place until the nineteenth century, although further legislation gradually enhanced central control over the system of policing and law enforcement.

2.1.6 In 1361 the Justice of the Peace Act established the offices of 'Justice of the Peace' in each county. The Justices, known alternatively as magistrates by the sixteenth century, were appointed by the monarch eroding control of legal proceedings from the locally appointed sheriff and high constables (Rawlings 2002, 25). They met four times a year at the Quarter Session, and from 1605 held local session to conduct minor affairs. Under the Act the role of constables was clarified as to 'arrest, take, and chastise [offenders] according their Trespass or Offence; and to cause them to be imprisoned and duly punished according to the Law and Customs of the Realm'. To assist in this task, the Justices or other benefactors could, at their

own expense, allow for the hiring of assistance, provide a station for the watch and a lock-up for the temporary holding of criminals awaiting delivery to the magistrate.

The Development of Policing in the Regions

2.1.7 By the eighteenth century the role of the constables had become increasingly arduous encompassing a range of additional functions including the inspection of ale houses and supervising the night watch in addition to enforcing law and order (Joyce 2011). In addition to this, the rapid expansion of urban areas and a growing transient population during the Industrial Revolution created more opportunities for crime and eroded the previous stability of society, which community based policing had relied on, making the effective running of the office virtually untenable (Critchley 1978, 18).

2.1.8 With problems of crime and the maintaining of order becoming particularly acute from the end of the eighteenth century (Rawlings 2002, 106), and the military increasingly having to be called in to quell rioting, it was becoming clear that the current system of policing was unsuitable in the sprawling new industrial districts. These problems were felt first in the growing metropolis of London with the majority of police reformers of the eighteenth century England concerned almost exclusively with the problems of the capital and its surrounding highways (Critchley 1978, 23). As a result, from the middle of the eighteenth century policing in London and the regions diverge.

2.1.9 Policing crime in the majority of the country during the eighteenth century followed the old system, with victims increasingly turning to private thief-takers who would track and arrested offenders for a fee or reward upon conviction. Alongside this there was the emergence of associations for the prosecution of felons, in which members of a community would pay a subscription which would be used to pay for a thief to be caught and prosecuted. This system was not simply an insurance against crime but also a deterrent and subscription was locally published to demonstrate the intention and means of members to pursue and convict.

2.1.10 From about 1750 onwards some 200 towns obtained Improvement Acts from Parliament granting power to levy a local rate for watching, paving and cleaning the streets. These local acts were typically known as the “Street Act”, “Paving Act” or “Police Act” and created commissioners authorised to exercise the full range of permitted functions. Through these acts towns established night watchmen, and day constables on rarer occasions, paid by ratepayers to supplement the parish constables (Joyce 2011).

2.1.11 One of the earlier implementations was the 1792 Manchester and Salford Police Act which enabled rates to be levied on householders to pay for a range of services that included the cleansing, lighting, watching and regulation of the streets, lanes, passages and places. Essentially the watchmen hired under these arrangements were controlled by the parish constables, whose appointment remained governed by historic arrangements.

2.1.12 Similar local Acts followed in a number of growing industrial areas, such as Rochdale in 1825 and nearby Oldham in 1827. In the early nineteenth century Newcastle had an efficient force under the control of the mayor and the council, and whilst Liverpool was similarly policed by a mix of watchmen and parish constables they were largely considered to be ineffective drunks who frequently came into conflict with the police force maintained by the docks (Hellier 2014).

2.1.13 Most of the provisions established through the improvement acts sought to support or rather prop up the old policing system, although from the beginning of the nineteenth century there were the first impressions of proper reform. The success of the Marine Police in London from 1798 in tackling crime along the docks, and the subsequent Thames River Police Act of 1800,

was replicated by other dock towns that created similar salaried police forces including Bristol by 1803 and Liverpool by 1811.

2.1.14 The adoption of salaried police forces also brought the requirement for dedicated stations from which they could operate and, perhaps more importantly, within which they could lock-up suspected felons. The stations were typically situated directly within the area they policed, sometimes with the provision of sub-stations comprising principally of a temporary lock-up and rest space for the constable. Buildings in this period were rarely purpose-built, often being converted from existing buildings. In rural areas the constable's house had typically provided the functions of the police station.

2.2 Victorian and Edwardian England: The Emergence of the New Police

Pressure for Reform

2.2.1 Reform in policing in the regions was as a result of a shift in thinking about policing as something that should lie outside of communities and should therefore not be under their control (Rawlings 2002, 125). This opinion grew in response to rising political and social troubles as a response to the long running consequences of industrialisation coupled with widespread economic decline resulting in chronic unemployment and spells of famine. These pressures forged political radicalism and labour organisation among the middle and working classes leading to an erosion of the historic deference to authorities, amounting in widespread discontent and frequent bouts of rioting.

2.2.2 Traditional methods of containing this behaviour relied on the magistrates who could deploy constables to arrest activists and disperse rioters, with powers to call upon the military for assistance if matters continued to get out of control. The constables' lack of training and split priorities between responsibilities to the state and their community meant they were ill suited to riot control frequently leading to military interventions which in some cases ended in disaster such as at the Peterloo Massacre of 1819 and the Bristol Riots of 1831.

2.2.3 To combat rioting there was increasing legislation during the early to mid nineteenth century, including legislation to enabling arrests and punishment of radical reformers (known as the Six Acts), and the granting of additional powers to magistrates in 1831 to enrol special constables in times of emergency. Following rioting in some areas, individual acts were passed to allow the formation of police forces, such as the Birmingham City Police which formed by an Act of Parliament in 1839 following an outbreak of Chartist rioting.

The "New Police"

2.2.4 The Metropolitan Police Bill, introduced by Sir Robert Peel, was passed in 1829 establishing the London Metropolitan Police Department, the 'New Police' as it was known, which would become the model for future police departments throughout England. Nicknamed 'bobbies' or 'peelers' after Sir Robert Peel, the new constables were organised in a military fashion and salaried, with the primary function to effect crime prevention through developing close ties and support from the people it policed.

2.2.5 The adoption of police forces under the new model within the regions was slow to take effect. Whilst the failings of the old police system were widely apparent, there remained resistance to the creation of a permanent body of men who would be in charge of policing under the higher authority of the state. This resistance derived from a number of factors including the rates that would need to be raised to fund the service, objection to the increased centralisation of power that the service would entail, and a fear that a state police force could be used for political

purposes. Overall the concept was seen as a threat to the rights and liberties of the English people (Joyce 2011).

2.2.6 Whilst Peel was pursuing the creation of the Metropolitan Police, he was also contemplating general police measures for the English counties, securing in 1829 the enactment of the Cheshire Police Bill (Critchley 1978, 59). The Bill established a stipendiary high constable in each hundred under the control of the local magistrates, and appointed several paid petty constables. An inquiry in 1839 into the Cheshire police deemed there to be too few constables who were unevenly distributed and seen to have been unable to effectively combat crime, especially in the rural districts. The failure of the system was however relative, with policing as a whole deemed to have been sufficient to keep crime in check where is had been successfully applied. Part of the solution was deemed to be the separation of jurisdiction and management of the constabulary, due to the split private and official interests of magistrates often leaving them reluctant to raise the necessary funds.

2.2.7 The 1835 Municipal Corporation Act reformed a large number of boroughs, and allowed unincorporated towns to petition for incorporation. In recognition of the success of new policing strategies in London and as part of wider reforms to local systems of government, the Act provided all incorporated boroughs powers to establish a police force under the authority of a council Watch Committee and funded by rates levied on local property owners. The Act did not require boroughs to establish a police force and left it to the Watch Committee to decided how it was best deployed in their regions, and as a consequence the powers were sporadically adopted and to varying degrees of success.

2.2.8 Within rural area there remained a general objection to the concept of professional policing due to the expense; its trespass on traditional liberties; and the perceived inefficiency such a force, as detached from the local community, would have in preventing crime. Various reforms sought to provide a compromise between the new and old systems of policing. The 1839 Rural Constabulary Act enabled magistrates to establish new police forces under a chief constable appointed by them, and whilst not universally adopted, 22 counties had established police forces under the 1841 Act (Joyce 2011, 10). The subsequent 1842 Parish Constables Act was passed following the political unrest of the Chartist Movement, and provided for the supervision of parish constables by a superintending constable paid for from the country rates. The parish constables themselves still remained largely unpaid, and the standards and application of policing remained inconsistent between neighbouring regions.

2.2.9 In comparison to the publicly funded policing there were also developments in private policing during the early nineteenth century. Taking as an example another case study of the 1839 report, the Barnet Association, which formed in 1813 as an association offering rewards for the apprehension of persons who committed offences against any of its members, had by 1839 altered to maintain six paid constables who patrolled the district supervised by Mr Dimsdale, a local gentleman with interest in the subject. The success of the preventative patrols undertaken by the constables throughout the district served by the association were marked by a dramatic reduction in the level of crime and went someway to demonstrating the value of such measures.

The 1856 County and Borough Police Act

2.2.10 Following the end of the Crimean War it was feared that returning soldiers would lead to increased levels of vagrancy added to existing political unrest amongst the working class following the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. These concerns, and the failure in many rural areas to create an effective police force through propping up the old system of parish constables, is seen as largely responsible for persuading the rural gentry to pass the 1856

County and Borough Police Act (Joyce 2011, 11). The Act made it compulsory for police forces in both towns and counties to be established on the new model and also enabled local government board loans and partial government exchequer funding to be provided to support the police force. By then, around 30 counties had already voluntarily created police forces, but as a result of the Act over 200 separate police forces were established in England and Wales by 1860. Moves were also made towards establishing uniformity between the forces through the appointment of three Inspectors of Constabulary who were charged with providing an annual inspection of all the forces. A certificate of efficiency was awarded if matters were satisfactory which entitled the force to Government subsidies. Such loans and grants available to the developing new police forces was largely tied to the rate assessments of their incorporated townships.

2.2.11 Transition to the new system was not necessarily wholesale however, with parish constables still being appointed in some areas after the 1856 Act, with the power for magistrates to do so remaining possible through the 1872 Parish Constables Act if they felt that the appointment was justified.

2.2.12 The establishment of a suitable infrastructure of stations and lock-ups was a principal element in the successful operation of the new police force which relied on regular preventative foot patrols. New stations were built, but many also occupied buildings inherited from the previous watch and ward system or adapted from existing housing. Police stations provided the centre from which the beats were orchestrated, and where, with local lock-ups, arrested criminals would have to be man-handled back to. Within the stations were cells, rest facilities, and offices for clerks and superintendent. In many places accommodation was provided allowing the constables to live in the community whilst not actually living with it, which was initially in the form of military-style barracks, later moving towards more domestic houses or flats.

2.2.13 Despite financial constraints, the architectural grandiosity of the Victorian period was often a matter of civic pride, and larger boroughs frequently, but by no means universally, commissioned new police stations in high style architecture expressing both civic pride and authority. Police stations serving districts or small towns and villages were often built either in a local vernacular or adopting a style more commonly associated with town houses. Moreover, function was often as much a consideration as style, a balance no better evident than in the sprawling impoverished inner-suburbs of the large industrial cities where security, both in terms of holding suspects and in terms of repelling potential rioters, was of paramount concern. This led to the construction of several austere citadels in Manchester in particular.

2.2.14 Petty Sessions Courts (sometimes referred to as Magistrates Courts or Police Courts) were the basic unit of local jurisdiction which dealt with minor crimes, also including licensing, juvenile offenders and civil matters such as bastardy, child maintenance and adoption. Following the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1848, all summary offences had to take place at formally constituted Petty Sessions, before at least two magistrates. Following the Act Petty Sessions became more regular, meeting in some areas on a daily basis. In the interests of security and avoiding delays from transporting detained individuals, Petty Sessions Courts were typically built either within or adjacent to Police Stations.

Police Fire Brigades and Ambulances

2.2.15 Many of the larger boroughs operated both police and fire services in a combined Police Fire Brigade under the control of the Chief Constable. As a result, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, a number of purpose built police stations were also fire stations, reflecting their dual role in serving the public and assuring their safety. Notable examples include Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Portsmouth and Sheffield where whole-time fireman were

employed. In Manchester the fire brigade operated independently between 1897 and 1920, but was then reconstituted as part of the police force (Bailey 1992, 7). In addition there were also in some areas police part-time brigades, such as in Norwich, Lincoln and Plymouth, in which off-duty policemen housed nearby would be called in to act as firemen. Local authorities favoured combined services on the grounds of economy and especially since local police expenditure attracted a 50 per cent government grant (*ibid,* 88).

2.2.16 This system continued in many areas up until the Second World War when the fire service was nationalised in order to better tackle the demands placed upon the country from the unprecedented destruction wrought by the Blitz. Following the end of the War, the Fire Services Act 1947 was passed returning the fire brigades to local control as a service now independent of the police.

2.2.17 In addition to being combined with fire services, it was not uncommon from the late nineteenth century for ambulances to also be stored at police stations. Ambulance stations in England had variously been constructed by Public Bodies, local government and charities (predominantly St John Ambulance but also British Red Cross and even smaller local charities). The piecemeal development of these services led to the development of wide variety of building types and, in the case of local authority commission buildings, were commonly erected as part of (or as additions to) other publically owned buildings such as town halls, hospitals, police stations and fire stations.

2.2.18 Early accommodation for ambulances at police stations was on occasion little more than a garage, although on occasion full facilities were provided in a dedicated part of the building such as at Goulden Street Police Station in Manchester (Grade II Listed NHLE: 1292052). From the inter-war period purpose separate built ambulance stations were more common, although combined sites were still occasionally being constructed such as the Fire and Ambulance Station in Ely, Cambridgeshire (built 1968). The decision to house the services together was undoubtedly in consideration of a number of factors, including savings from operating joint services, and the building being the appropriate distance from an accident and emergency hospital to reduce response times in more distant or high risk areas of the hospital's coverage.

Technological Innovations

2.2.19 From the establishment of the new police, the principal driver in the methods and structure of policing was affected by technological innovations, as individual forces reacted to individual challenges and technological change. Crime scene photography and mug-shots began to grow in popularity. Specialised units, often trialled first in London, were gradually adopted during the second half of the nineteenth century in the Regions including detective services and mounted units. Significant leaps in police forensics also occurred in the late nineteenth century with the discovery that fingerprints were unique to individuals in 1880, and the discovery of technique to distinguish human blood from animal blood in 1901.

2.2.20 The predominant mode of transport for the police at the beginning of the late nineteenth century was still by foot, with limited numbers of horse and carts typically for use by chief constables and superintendents. By the end of the century bicycles had began to become more widely adopted in some areas for use by police constables.

2.2.21 Communication between stations and forces also reflected the wider technological innovations of the period. By the late nineteenth century messages were communicated using post, electrical telegraph or delivered by messenger. Telephones were also introduced during this period, but were constrained from widespread adoption owning to a lack of infrastructure.

2.2.22 The systems of policing during the nineteenth and early twentieth century has been interpreted as a mechanism of control over the working class by the capitalist elite deriving from the police forces' focus on enforcing discipline and controlling behaviour such as drunkenness and prostitution. The new model of policing sought to secure policing by consent through restricting the power of police constables, requiring a minimum of force to enforce the law, engaging in social services, and through recruiting from the working class. Consent towards the police was, however, largely a product of social standing, with the owners of property and shop keepers seeing the most to gain. Poorer individuals, who were often the target of police action, granted tolerance but demonstrated their grievances at their aggressive treatment through protest.

2.2.23 A result of the evolving image of policing was the introduction of education for police constables in both policing and more elementary subjects like maths and English at the turn of the century. The aim of the education improved the profession of policing and also ensured policemen were literate and numerate. In some stations the former parade room was fitted out as a classroom, whilst new stations may have included a purpose built room to accommodate this.

2.3 The Inter-War Period

2.3.1 Policing under the Peel system continued throughout the twentieth century, although the organisation and methods of the force have changed in response to social and technological changes. Relations between the police and the working class gradually improved throughout the period, which is seen to have likely resulted as a product of admittance of urban working men to vote under the 1867 Reform Act, and the achievement of full manhood suffrage in 1918. Another factor was the change in the conditions and composition of the working class and the developing culture of the capitalist state.

The First World War

2.3.2 The outbreak of war in 1914 brought new challenges as the forces lost many men who left to join the war effort and the country was racked with civil unrest brought through anti-war protests, paranoia of spying and attacks born of anti-German sentiment. The police assumed many new duties under emergency measures, including arresting enemy aliens, guarding vulnerable points, enforcing lighting restrictions and dealing with the consequences of air raids (Critchley 1978, 182). The fall in numbers of police constables resulted in the Special Constables Acts of 1914 which allowed for the appointment of Special Constables to fill the gap, and more significantly the appointment of the first women police constables.

2.3.3 There were initially two groups of women employed on police duties, comprising the Voluntary Women Patrols and the Women Police Volunteers (who after war became the Women's Auxiliary Service). Both groups were principally involved in the moral guidance of women and in undertaking preventative patrols near to army camps and munitions factories. Prior to this, women were generally only employed to assist in the supervision and searching of female and child offenders. It would not be until the 1920s that women police constables would be formally allowed into the force with full powers of arrest, and than not until the 1940s that they were widely employed largely to deal with women and children. The role of women within the police remained contentious among the more conservative chief constables, and they were not fully integrated until 1973. The expansion of women police constables would have put pressure on the modification of police stations to provide additional toilets and washrooms, which became a standard feature of new stations built in the latter half of the twentieth century.

2.3.4 Falling numbers of police constables, and the lack of training for new special constables, created rising workloads for those police constables who remained, for whom leave was cancelled and resignations were not permitted except on the grounds of ill health. These work conditions lead many towards unionisation. However, following strikes over pay and conditions in 1918 and 1919, their right to strike and form a union was revoked in the Police Act of 1919 which criminalised the police union and replaced it with the Police Federation of England and Wales.

The Inter-War Years

2.3.5 By the 1930s England and Wales had individual police forces in 63 counties and 103 cities and boroughs provided under a divisional and sub-divisional structure with a large number of stations and local police bases in the form of constables' houses (Audit Commission 1999).

2.3.6 There was a gradual shift in policing techniques through this period, as well as an intensification of the militaristic character of policing culture as returning soldiers sought to apply the rank and order of the army.

2.3.7 New stations constructed in built up areas during this period had predominantly comprised large central station similar to those of the Edwardian period, although now designed to take advantage of technologies such as telephones and car radios. Furthermore their design in urban areas often now also considered the potential implications of future wars, providing bomb proof and gas proof rooms from which services could be run in the event of an air raid.

2.3.8 Phone systems had begun to be adopted from the late nineteenth century, but it was not until the Inter-War period that the majority of county stations would be connected. With the wider affordability of phone systems in the 1920s, police boxes and pillars were introduced in parts of the country as a means of increasing the amount of time police constables spent on the beat by providing points where the police constable could call in to the station to check in or raise assistance, and which were fitted with a light to show when there was a message for the police constable. The police telephones were linked directly to the local or central station from where events could be monitored and additional assistance directed. Members of the public could also make use of the telephones to call the station, and the boxes and pillars typically held a first aid kit. In effect the boxes formed small police stations and offered an alternative to the construction of additional brick and mortar police stations through extending the reach of those existing stations.

2.3.9 Whilst this new system ensured police constables could spend more time on the beat and less time in the stations, it bred a practice amongst police constables to rush between points in order to meet their check in time and provided the police constables with very little support or companionship.

2.3.10 Following the First World War forces throughout the country were beginning to acquire motor vehicles, including post-war surplus from the armed forces (Hinksman 1957, 17), which gradually replaced the horse and cart. Following the Road Traffic Act of 1930 all police authorities were required to have effective motor patrols resulting in the widespread expansion of motor pools.

2.3.11 Further advances in technology also saw the implementation of car radios from the 1920s which were rapidly adopted following the Second World War as a means of supplementing falling numbers of police constables and rising crime level through greater mobility and faster responses. Improvements in communication changed the way police forces operated, allowing

rapid communication of events directly to radio cars, and putting an end to the previous practice of "making of points" between pre-designated telephone kiosks.

2.3.12 Supplementary services continued to develop through the Inter-War period, increasing the requirement for specialised accommodation within stations. Whilst the deployment of dogs in policing was not formally adopted in Britain until the mid twentieth century, experiments in breeding began around the mid-1920s, with sporadic application and mixed results throughout the 1930s. Improvements in forensic science also continued, including the microscopic comparison of shells and bullets. These discoveries, and many more since the end of the nineteenth century, proved increasingly the need for dedicated police forensics laboratories, with the first provincial labs opening in Nottingham and Surrey in 1932.

The Second World War

2.3.13 On the eve of the war there were some 60,000 police constables in England and Wales divided between 182 separate police forces comprising 58 county forces, 122 forces patrolling cities and boroughs and two forces in London.

2.3.14 As with the previous war there was a significant pressure for young men to join the armed forces, as well as for reservists who had recently left to return. This had a considerable toll on the police service who had swelled their ranks with reservists, whilst many young police constables sought to volunteer. Despite controls on who could volunteer for the armed services from the police, there was a significant reduction in numbers and reserve police, volunteer constables and more women police constables were taken in to fill the posts. In addition to their usual duties the police had additional responsibilities during the war including enforcing blackout, to assist in rescues after bombing raids, and pursue deserters.

2.3.15 The extra roles taken on during the war remained part of the polices services following the end of the war, manifested in the Civil Defence Departments which later developed into emergency planning units.

2.4 The Post-War Period

Rationalisation

2.4.1 In 1946 the Police Act was passed, which abolished all non-county police forces in England and Wales, and amalgamated smaller borough police forces with county constabularies, leaving 117 forces in total. In the interests of greater efficiency this process was taken further by the 1964 Police Act which reduced the number of forces to 49 in England and Wales which was again reduced in 1974 to 43 forces. These acts led to the rationalisation and restricting of services, with new centralised headquarters built to accommodate the larger constabularies. Each new area was formerly described as a division, although the term Basic Command Unit (BCU) is now commonly used.

2.4.2 The restructuring of the police service following the 1964 Police Act was not undertaken in a standardised fashion across the BCUs, and there remains considerable variation in the structure, size and corresponding resources available. This relates to varying techniques across the country in addressing their responsibilities within their unique geographies.

2.4.3 Developments in structuring neighbourhood policing in the 1950s and 1960s led to the creation of section stations in suburbs and distant beats within larger BCUs. In many ways these new section stations mirrored the system of police boxes that were introduced in the 1920s in that one of their principal considerations was the provision of remote bases of operation from which police constables could be based without having to return to the main

station. The section stations were also envisaged as providing a front counter service for locals to contact the police and often had externally accessible telephone and first-aid kits for emergency use when the station was closed.

Civil Unrest

2.4.4 The British economy was troubled by high rates of inflation during the 1970s and 1980s culminating in capped pay rises, an imposed three-day working week in 1979, and the loss of around two million manufacturing jobs by 1981. Policing across a large part of the country was put to the test during a major period of civil unrest in 1984 to 1985 following the announcement of Government proposals to close 20 coal mines as part of a longer term plan to close 75 pits. Localised walkouts quickly turned into a nationally orchestrated strike by the National Union of Mineworkers which lasted 12 months. A large number of police constables were deployed to control strikers and tackle picket lines in order to keep mines and works open resulting in several large scale clashes. These conflicts led to longer term resentment towards the police in regions effected by the closures, and is reflected in the fortress like form of police buildings from this period.

Technological Development

2.4.5 One of the principal effects on the operation of the force was the continued improvement of radio communication through the 1960s and 1970s and the adoption of computerised control rooms leading to the development of centralised control rooms. Increased communication and mobility also allowed increasing separation out of functions within BCUs, specifically traffic and communications, and special operations responding to emergencies and major incidents.

2.4.6 Responding to rising levels of crimes involving guns towards the end of the twentieth century, all forces adopted trained firearms units offering rapid armed response in situations where it is required.

2.5 The 21st Century: Policing in Austerity

2.5.1 An audit of the state of the police estate was undertaken by the Audit Commission in 1999. The survey identified that the police estate consisted of around 2,700 operational sites, 21% constructed prior to 1930, 25% between 1930 and 1959, 41% in the 1960s and 70s, and the remaining 13% since 1980 (Audit Commission 1999, 5). Of the buildings the large majority comprise local community level buildings, with around 200 stations serving as divisional or area headquarters, 43 force headquarters, and a small number of specialist training facilities.

2.5.2 In October 2010 the Government spending review announced a cut to central funding to the police service in England and Wales by 20% between March 2011 and March 2015. Restructuring of the police force, alongside technological advances and changes in the methods of policing from the late twentieth century to the present day have forced the police service to adapt and evolve.

2.5.3 One of the most significant changes has come through increased centralisation of services made possible due to improvements in communication technology. For instance, custody suites were historically a fairly common feature of police stations of all sizes are increasingly being consolidated as the cost of staff and the ever evolving Home Office standards make it much more economical to create specialised larger buildings and transport prisoners to them rather than have multiple smaller suites. Cuts have included a reduction or centralisation of specialist units, including resource sharing across forces.

2.5.4 This process of centralisation has also led to a general movement towards flexible workplace practices which have changed the way in which historic buildings are used. The historic structure of compartmentalised specialist departments and individual offices and desks creates a fairly inflexible workplace structure which has become increasingly difficult to justify with the increased centralisation of services and improvements in remote working. To this end flexible working strategies are becoming more common, allowing spaces within stations to be occupied by multiple individuals and teams as necessary rather than providing fixed accommodation for every service. The centralisation of central services also reduces staff requirements in support roles, resulting in cost reductions from staff as well as the reduction in costs in maintaining satellite offices.

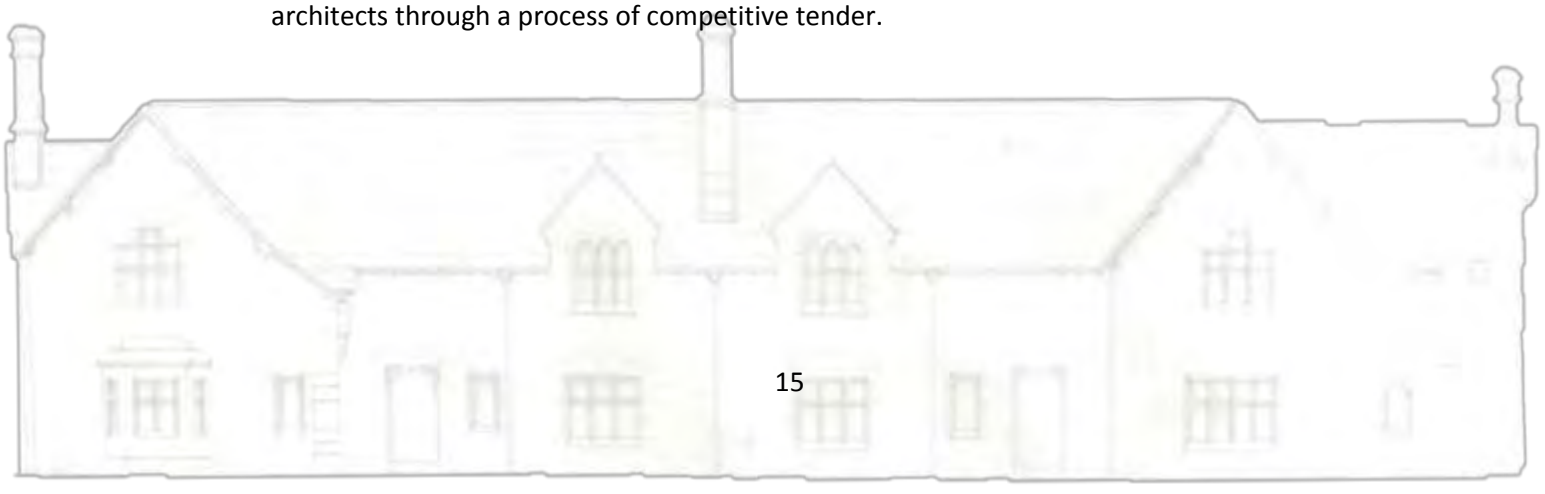
2.5.5 Paralleling the move to flexible working has been an improvement in mobile data terminals (MDT) for accessing detailed information directly from police cars. This technology reduces the requirement for police constables to return to stations and estates managers to design more office space around the concept of hot-desking.

2.5.6 The change in the internal organisation of stations also reflects the changing culture of policing from its strong military influences instilled following the war and the sale of the previously groups of police housing. The hierarchy or rank was previously reflected in structural divisions within stations creating individual offices, mess rooms, toilets and recreation spaces. Whilst separate offices have been retained for some ranks and positions to allow privacy, other divided facilities have more recently been removed reflecting changing economics but also the loss of the military culture of previous generations. In addition to this there has been a loss of police clubs and socialising between police constables both within the station and outside of it, and the diversity and range of recreation facilities provided in police

2.5.7 The methods of communication between the police and community have also changed. Where previously the Police Station has been seen as the first point of contact between the police and the public, it is now recognised that the principal mode of communication is by phone. The falling numbers of people actually coming into stations, with the costs of keeping increasingly redundant large buildings manned have made the closure of front desks a common occurrence throughout the country. Providing a direct interface with the police is however recognised to be of importance to many and new desks are opening in council buildings to retain that contact, albeit now alongside other services.

2.5.8 As a result of these changes there has been a concerted movement away from historical estates, consolidating services in more modern buildings or erecting new buildings where this is not possible. This change reflects the difficulty of adapting the fixed internal arrangement of historic buildings to new working practices as well as the advantages of modern buildings in terms of costs for maintenance and energy.

2.5.9 Police buildings in the latter half of the twentieth century have moved away from having typologies for specific uses, towards floor plans that can be adapted to fit most uses, built in accordance with design specifications set out by the Home Office, and designed by external architects through a process of competitive tender.



3. The Design of Police Stations

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Through assessment of the historical development of policing in England and examination of records available for the construction of purpose-built stations, it is possible to identify several key periods in their development.

3.1.2 These periods are discussed below and a summary of common and less common facilities is provided in reference to the various station sizes present at that time. Many of the less common facilities were by the Inter-War period being constructed as specialised offices and, as such, the summaries should not be taken to imply all services were provided in every single building.

3.1.3 Magistrates' courts, where present with a police station, were operated parallel to the police facilities. Whilst there was communication between the parts of the buildings, specifically a connection between the cells and the courtroom, they operated autonomously with their own and were provided their own facilities.

3.2 Victorian and Edwardian: 1830-1914

3.2.1 Between 1830 and 1850 there was sporadic localised adoption of new policing methods on a degree of scales resulting in significant variation and implementation in both organisation and infrastructure. The adoption of these measures was typically reactive, responding to civil unrest or high crime levels. They differed in comparison to the stations post-1856 only in terms of the scale of the organisation, with the style of buildings and type of facilities much in the same vein.

3.2.2 The County and Borough Police Act of 1856 made it compulsory for towns and counties to establish a modern police force, resulting in the development of regional models as County and Borough Authorities designed and implemented the creation of a policing infrastructure. Official government guidance on the construction of police stations was issued in 1846, 1886 and 1907. In general this comprised a main police station likely located centrally within the district within proximity or attached to a court house, and local stations adapted from houses or purpose-built in the surrounding area.

3.2.3 Local stations were principally targeted at crime hotspots and within reach of areas where preventative patrols were required to put off would be thieves. The proximity and density of stations and lock-ups would reflect the distance expected to be covered by police constables on foot beats and the density of crime in the area.

3.2.4 Following the initial period of construction, there was gradual growth and evolution of infrastructure as forces developed or adapted to new techniques. Regional identities also took form in this period as city, borough and county forces formed and merged. In addition the continued expansion of urban and suburban areas changed the topography of crime requiring the relocation or construction of new stations in some areas. The period of widespread rioting experienced in the earlier period subsided, but was replaced by new challenges including the emergence of gangs and organised crime.

3.2.5 There was a widespread adoption of new methods of detection and investigation including Criminal Investigation Departments and forensics which created requirements for specialised rooms. Development of telegraphs, telephones, typewriters, and motor vehicles meant more civilian staff were working in the station, and there was consequently an expansion in facilities

to accommodate them. Design influences remained largely the same as in the previous period, although there was a gradual move towards presenting a more welcoming public face even if security measures continued to be a concern.

Plan Form, Layout and Function

3.2.6 Police stations constructed during this period varied considerably depending on its location and the role it played within local policing. In 1846 the Government circulated a memorandum on the construction of station houses adopted for the accommodation of the Rural Constabulary Force (East Riding Archives ref. QAP/8/27). Stations built under this model typically consisted of living quarters (scaled proportionate to the rank of the occupying police officer), together with a few cells and a stable block (Audit Commission 1999, 5).

3.2.7 Subsequent memorandums and circulars were published by the Home Office between 1884 and 1907 to provide guidance to local authorities on the design and construction of police stations for submission to and the approval of the Home Office.

3.2.8 In siting stations, the 1907 guidance (National Archives MEPO 4/236) recommends that the building, if possible, should be isolated on all sides or as a minimum that the outer walls of cells should not be accessible from the outside or from adjoining premises. The site should also be situated centrally within the district is serves and thought given to the potential need to expand. Guidance for the plan of stations was also provided, including example plans of small and medium sized stations (**Plate 3**). Particular attention was given to cells, in terms of:

- their location off of a corridor with direct access from the charge room;
- the width of the access corridor (not to be less than 4 feet wide);
- separation of male and female cells;
- minimum space for cells (600 cubic feet);
- the thickness of external and internal walls (14-18” of brickwork);
- the finishing of the interior the cells (tiled, and non-absorbent Portland cement floor);
- the reinforcement of windows and doors;
- the position and arrangement of the door to allow maximum observation;
- the sufficient provision of efficient ventilation and heating to both cells and corridors;
- the provision of a bell push within cells linked to the charge room; and
- the provision of water, or dry-earth, closets.

3.2.9 Provision of administrative facilities and accommodation was also detailed in terms of:

- the requirement of a charge room in every station;
- the provision of an office, if needed, for superintendent or inspector;
- the provision of accommodation for police separate from the cells and administration areas and of size reflecting the rank and married status of the police officers; and

- the provision of facilities including boot-rooms, mess and day-rooms, kitchen, scullery, cellars and separate toilets.

3.2.10 Large central headquarters were typically situated either within or adjacent to civic centres. These were commonly purpose built where boroughs had recently been formed. These building comprised administration including offices for senior officers and clerks alongside operational police facilities including charge room, parade room, and cells. By the end of the period specialist rooms for Criminal Investigation Departments (CID) and photography were either being added or incorporated in new buildings. Crown and High Courts were usually built alongside these stations as part of the civic centre. Communication between the various functions of administration, operational police facilities, custody facilities and courts would be controlled, potentially with separate entrances and circulation.

3.2.11 Smaller stations at a divisional or sub-divisional level (**Plate 4**) would typically comprise purpose built buildings providing a similar degree of services to the central headquarters but with lower administrative requirements. Magistrates' courts are often found in association with these stations if they are located in a location remote to the central station. Organisation internally was divided between accommodation for any resident constables and officers, custody and courts. The parade room was often at the heart of the operational facilities, providing a room where police constables would meet for briefing and inspection before they went on their beats and by the end of the nineteenth century a space for training and evening classes. Offices may be provided for ranks from sergeant and above, whilst a general report writing room may also be provided for constables. There was generally a controlled system of access with entrance in the front door leading to an enquiry counter with a rear or side entrance used for access to the charge office and cells. Communication was usually provided from the cells to the court room.

3.2.12 Rural or district stations were planned on a considerably smaller scale, simply often comprising of a dwelling with cells and a stable. In some circumstances the building would incorporate a day room that would be used as an office. In general the role of the rural station was to provide a base from which the resident constable could patrol the area and a place to which he could return to lock up people he has arrested until they can be collected and taken to the local court. Depending on the size of the area covered the station might provide multiple dwellings and a barracks for single constables.

3.2.13 Police stations possessed very few specialised furnishings with the exception of the cells which were not only designed to be solidly built, but also required heavy doors, bars, and bedding. Heating was also a challenge with numerous references to the inadequacy of early cells. Cells were also usually adjacent to an exercise yard.

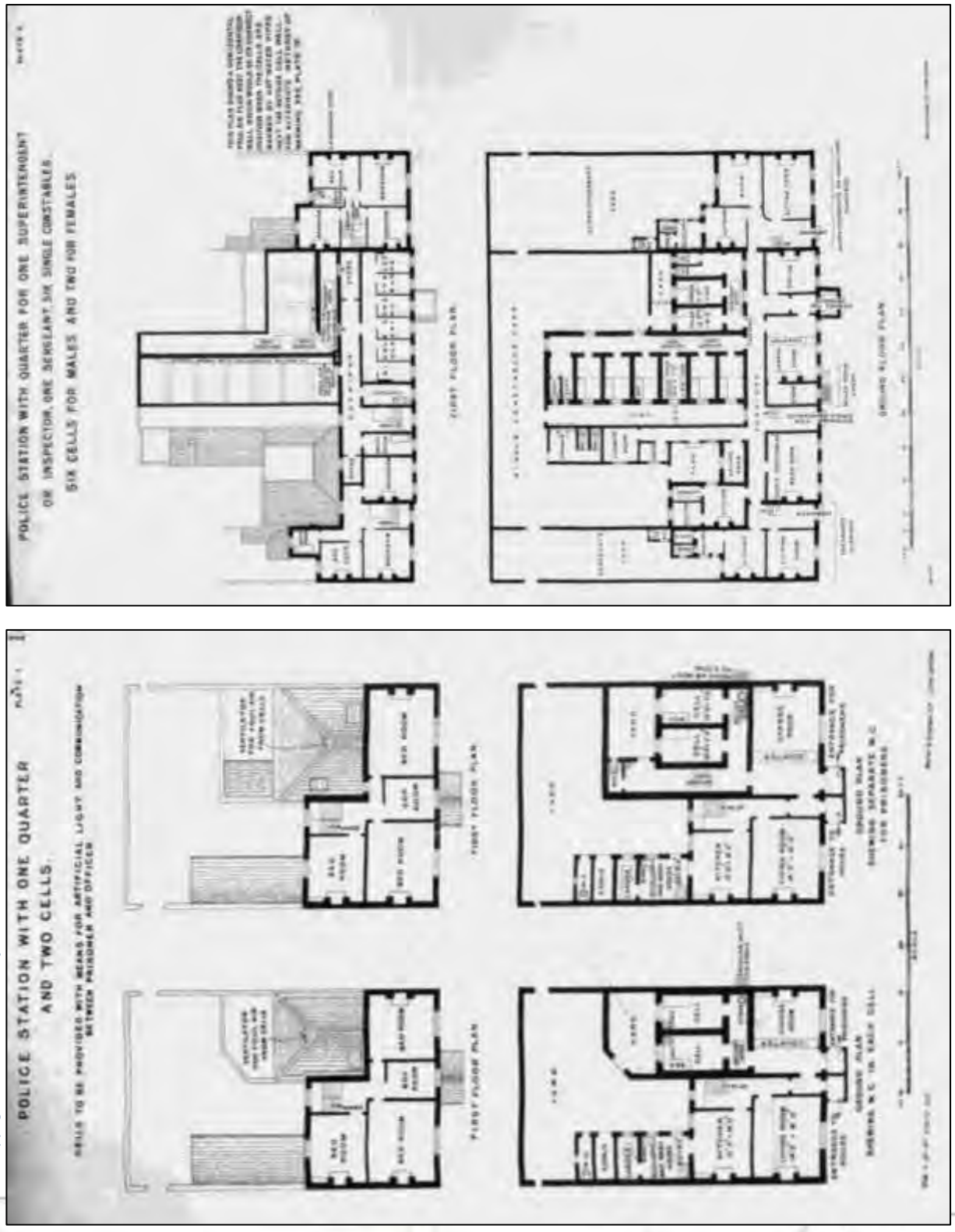

POLICE STATION WITH QUARTER FOR ONE SUPERINTENDENT
OR INSPECTOR, ONE SERGEANT, SIX SINGLE CONSTABLES
SIX CELLS FOR MALES AND TWO FOR FEMALES
POLICE STATION WITH ONE QUARTER
AND TWO CELLS.

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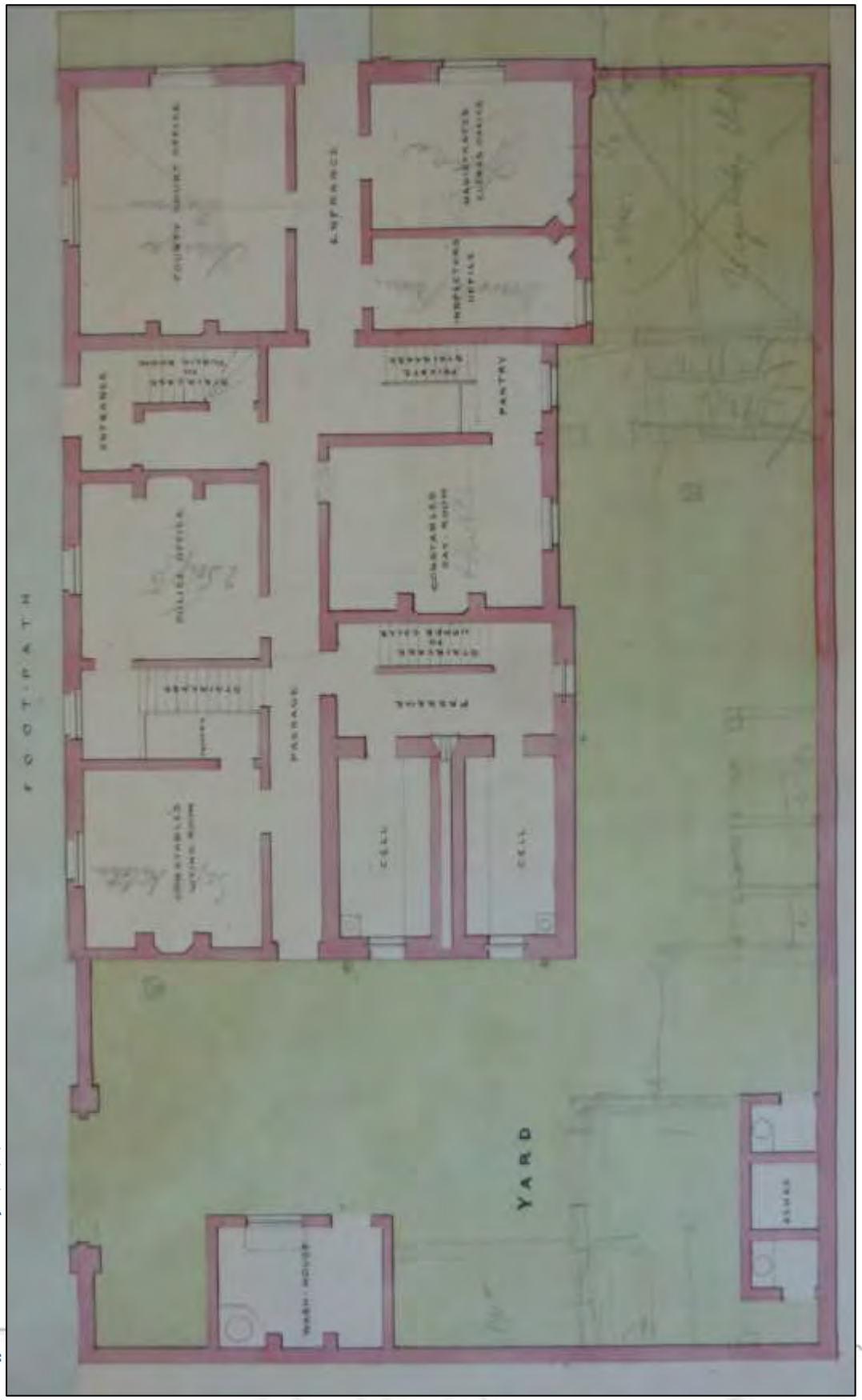
Plate 2: Example small and medium sized station plans from 1907 Home Office memorandum.



© Staffordshire Archives ref. Q/AE/1/XI

Plate 3: Ground floor plan of Burton-upon-Trent Police Station, 1856.

Plate 4: Signage, including blue lamp, on Goole Police Station

Architectural Style and Materials

3.2.14 The architectural design of new stations was often a combination of fashion and function. In central police stations a grandiose architectural style was frequently adopted to project the civic identity and wealth of the borough. Within other areas, especially those served by local stations, function was at the forefront of the design. Where areas had a history of civil unrest the stations were built with an eye to defence, often comprising blind curtain walls with buildings focused on an inner yard (see Newton Street case study).

3.2.15 In rural areas, the design of the buildings often fitted into the local vernacular, comprising in many cases both the functions of dwelling and police station (**Plate 5**). In most instances however, police stations were constructed in a distinct local style providing definition between it and surrounding buildings as well as the operational and domestic elements of the building itself. A principal defining characteristic of designs was often in the architectural detailing including carved stone or terracotta signage (most commonly found above doorways in order to distinguish a police station entrance from the police housing or court), crests and local symbols, and the blue lamp associated which is believed to have originated in London in the 1860s and spread from there to throughout the country (**Plate 4**).

3.2.16 Buildings were typically designed by borough or county architects; however competitions were run for the larger central stations, especially those situated within towns and cities. These central stations were often attached to existing local government buildings, or integrated into new buildings. In several boroughs the police force and fire brigade were united under the watch committee, and were provided adjoining facilities. Common architectural influences for the period were Italianate (**Plate 6**), Tudor Gothic (**Plates 7-8**) and Queen Anne Revival (**Plates 9-10**).

3.2.17 Material often reflected what was locally available in terms of brick, stone or terracotta, although the use of further afield materials became more common in the Edwardian period. In general fire stations were viewed as an opportunity to project an image of the areas wealth and values, and in certain instances they would be built within or adjacent to a civic complex.

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Plates 5-6: Former police station in Beckley, East Sussex (1859), and Hornsea East Riding of Yorkshire(1876).

Plates 7-8: Former police stations at Moreton, Gloucestershire (1897), and Wakefield, West Yorkshire (1897).

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Plates 9-10: Former police stations at Wellington, Shropshire, (1896) and Ilkeston, Derbyshire (1906).

Table 4: Summary of Facilities in Victorian to Edwardian Police Stations

Small (rural)	***Common Facilities*** *Custody:* *Cells.* *General:* *Living Quarters.* *Transport:* *Stabling.* ***Less Common Facilities*** *Associated:* *Fire pump.* *Operational:* *Enquiry Office.*
Medium (town)	***Common Facilities*** *Operational:* *Enquiry Office, Stores, Parade Room, Drill Yard, Lamp Room, Offices, Animal Pound and Mortuary.* *Custody:* *Charge Room, Exercise Yard, and Cells.* *Transport:* *Stabling, Harness Room, Cart Shed, Bicycle Store, Motor Garages, and Mechanics Bays.* *General:* *Mess Hall, Kitchen, and Living Quarters.* *Court:* *Magistrates Court and associated rooms..* ***Less Common Facilities*** *Operational:* *Lecture Room, Dark Room, CID, Autopsy Surgery, and Police Dog Kennels.* *Communication:* *Telegraph and Telephone Room.* *Associated:* *Fire Pump and/or Ambulance.*
Large (Central)	***Common Facilities*** *Operational:* *Administration, Enquiry Office, Stores, Parade Room, Drill Yard, Lamp Room, Offices, Dark Room, CID, Autopsy Surgery.* *Custody:* *Charge Room, Exercise Yard, and Police and Court Cells.* *Transport:* *Stabling, Harness Room, and Cart Shed.* *Communication:* *Telegraph and Telephone Room.* *General:* *Officers Mess, General Mess Hall, Kitchen, Recreation.* *Court:* *Crown or High Court and associated rooms.* *Associated:* *Fire Station and/or Ambulance Station*

3.3 Inter-War: 1914-1950

3.3.1 This period saw the development of motorised vehicles, telecommunications and, perhaps more importantly, radio communication. Women were gradually admitted into the profession initially in support roles such as dealing with arrested women and children or typists and later as police constables with full powers of arrest. Social and economic issues such as inflation, depression and strikes create new conflict between police and population leading to new approaches to building design.

3.3.2 There was a proliferation of police boxes and police pillars during this period as a means of expanding the public interface with the police by increasing the amount of time police constables could spend on their beat. This had the additional benefit of reducing the amount of space required per police constable in the police stations and directly manifested in a lower number of small to medium stations built during this period.

3.3.3 Experiences taken from the aerial bombing that occurred in the First World War, and the increasing unease in Europe during the 1930s also affected the design of stations. Many of the inner-city stations, and especially the central stations, erected during the 1930s were designed to be resistant to bombing typically through reinforcement but also through providing auxiliary or back up command systems.

3.3.4 The increasing number of persons entering the police from the armed forces during this period brought a military culture to the police force which was reflected in the organisation of buildings built during this period. Principally this comprised the emphasis of divisions between ranks. Whilst previously officers above a constable's rank could expect their own office, from this period until as late as the 1980s segregated officers mess rooms, recreation rooms and toilet facilities were a common occurrence, especially in divisional and force headquarters.

Plan Form, Layout and Function

3.3.5 The Home Office released a new memorandum on the construction of police stations published in 1926. The document defines four categories of police station, comprising:

- A residence for a married constable at which no business in transacted (accommodation);
- A residence for a married constable on which there is a station badge or other sign informing the public that police business is transacted there (accommodation with an office);
- A residence for a married constable or sergeant to which a cell or cells are attached; and
- A police station proper.

3.3.6 The guidance provided principally concerns the latter two categories, which this report identifies as small and medium police stations respectively, and provides suggested layouts for alternative arrangements of these buildings (**Plate 11**). Detail specifications were derived from the 1907 guidance, and were less specific in terms of materials and construction methods. Two new additions were:

- The recommended provision of cells in very large stations furnished for the "custody of prisoners upon whom the ordinary surroundings of a cell might inflict unnecessary hardship of feelings of degradation"; and

- The provision of a police matron's room in proximity to the female cells, where these duties were not "discharged by the wife of a resident policeman".

3.3.7 In general there were few changes to the principal core functions of the three sizes of police station. Distinguishing variations in station design to the previous periods were typically a product of technological innovation. Overall there appears to have been a substantial decrease in the construction of small stations in urban settings, with technological improvements allowing greater areas to be covered from the divisional station (**Plate 12**) supported by a network of police boxes.

3.3.8 Within central and divisional stations much larger amount of space was increasingly given to communications due to the early requirement for large switchboards, coupled with the proliferation during the period of police boxes and police pillars. In the rural stations phones had a much smaller effect, with a single handset typically provided. The arrival of wireless radios by the end of the period essentially revolutionised policing practices, allowing stations to communicate new information as it came in directly to the police constables on the beat. The location of police constables could also be checked at regular intervals without them having to make points between phones or returning to the station.

3.3.9 The development and adoption of motor vehicles was initially as staff cars for the senior officers, but were soon also being provided in limited numbers at stations covering large areas. Much more common were bicycles, which often required the construction of an external shed. Coupled with the wireless radios, cars provided the possibility of much more rapid response to incidents and this led to the creation of central control rooms from where incidents could be monitored and resources dispatched.

3.3.10 Cell design continued to improve throughout this period with greater emphasis on the conditions in the cells in terms of hygiene, light, heat and ventilation, but also in respect to safety for both police constables and prisoners.

3.3.11 Housing remained a common feature of police stations at the medium and small end of the scale, which also reflected improvements in line with wider housing improvements. Barracks buildings became less common with the gradual increase of dedicated off site police housing.

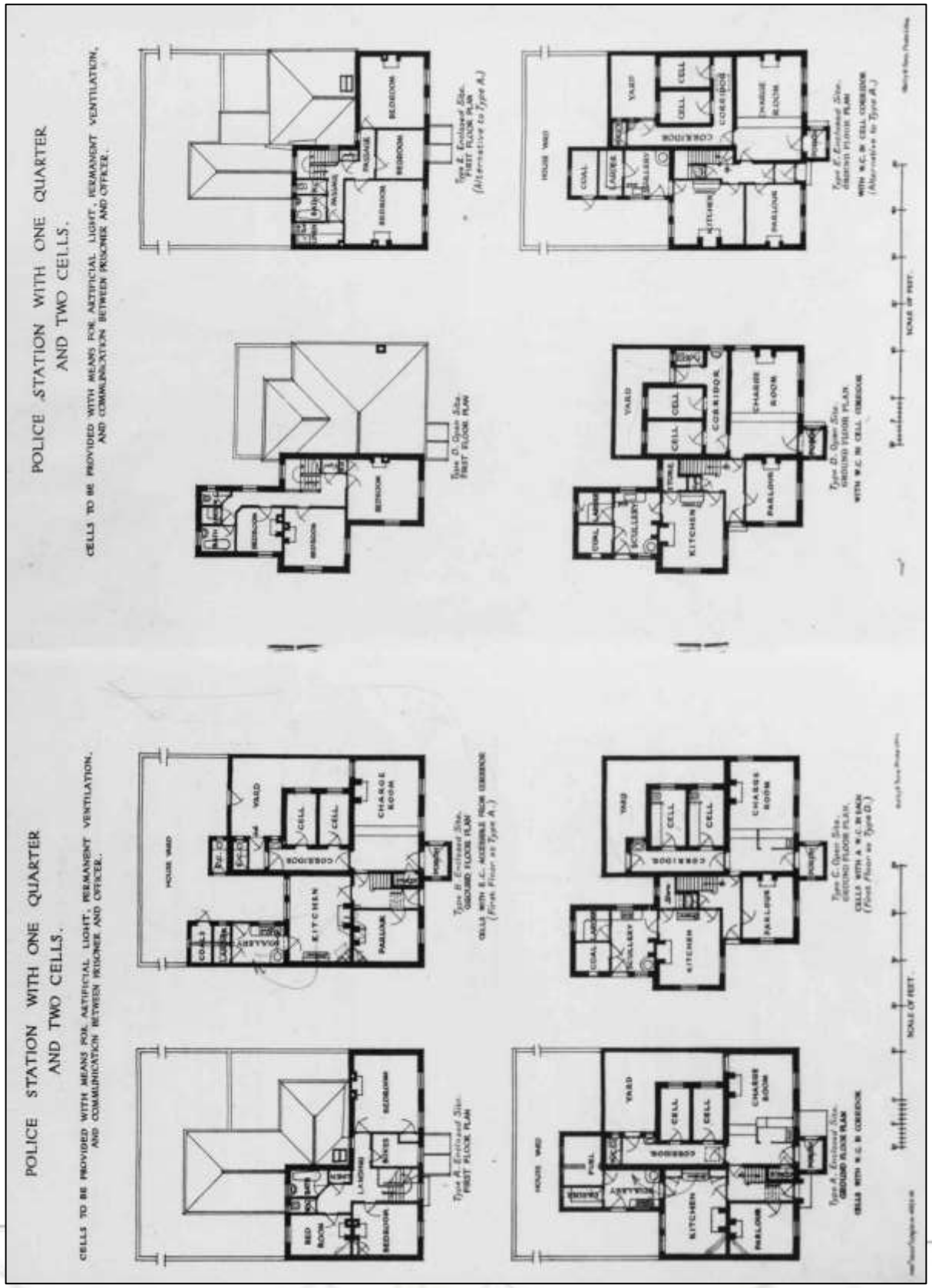
POLICE STATION WITH ONE QUARTER AND TWO CELLS.
CELLS TO BE PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, PERMANENT VENTILATION, AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PRISONER AND OFFICER.
POLICE STATION WITH ONE QUARTER AND TWO CELLS.
CELLS TO BE PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, PERMANENT VENTILATION, AND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PRISONER AND OFFICER.

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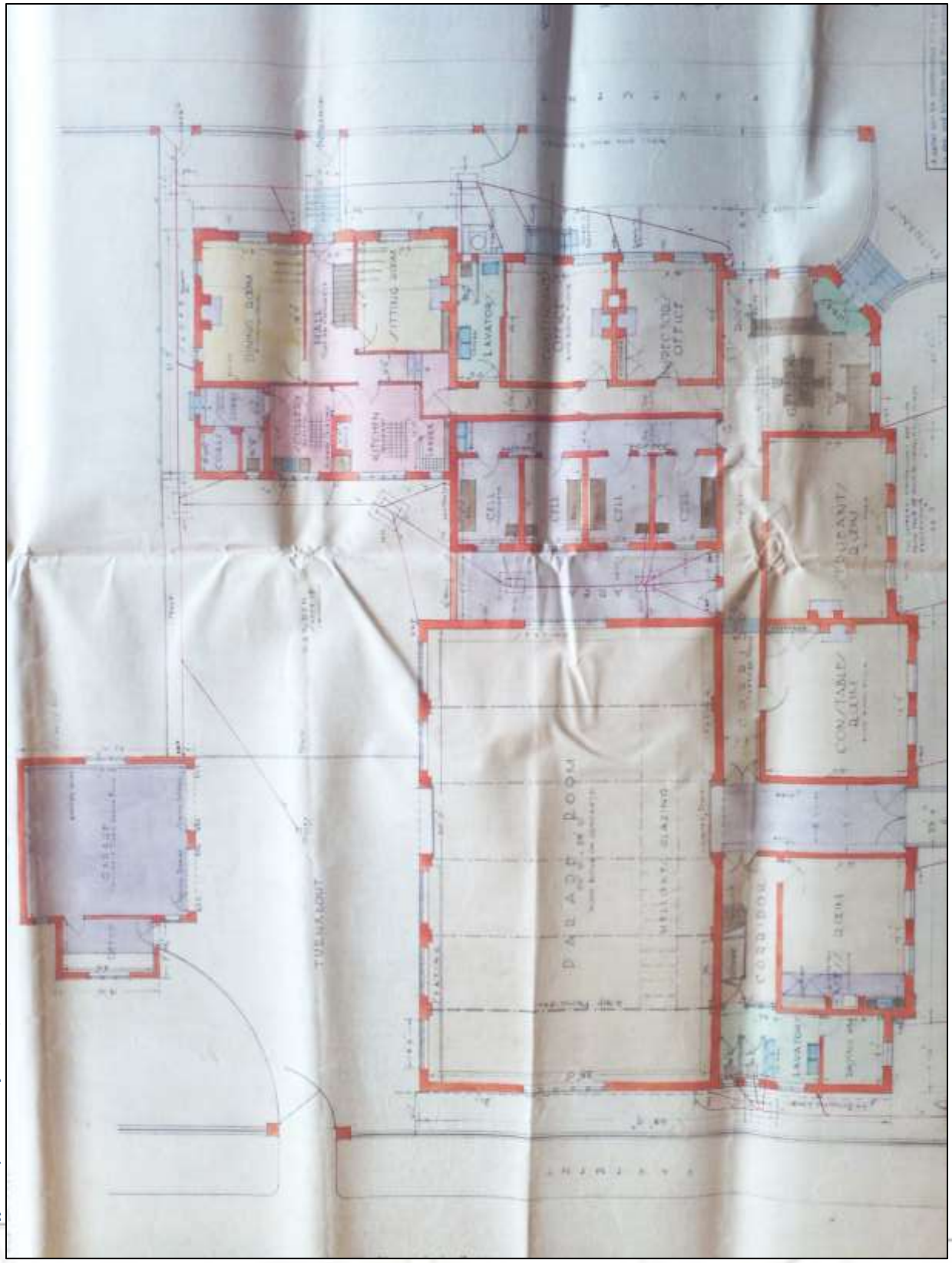
Plate 11: Example small and medium sized station plans from 1926 Home Office memorandum.



© Sheffield City Archives ref: CA206/30725

Plate 12: Ground floor plan for Hammerton Road Police Station, Sheffield, 1926.

Architectural Style and Materials

3.3.13 Towards the beginning of the Inter-War period, the general design and arrangement of police stations was still largely in line with the previous period, adopting an eclectic mix of styles (**Plates 13-14**). By the 1930s, rural and suburban areas were still adopting a more domestic vernacular (**Plate 15**), whilst a new municipal style was being widely applied to larger stations influenced by Art Deco and Neo-Georgian styles (**Plates 16-17**). These styles emphasised clean lines and was markedly distinct from the heavily ornamented designs popular in the preceding period.

3.3.14 Materials used during this period varied little from the pervious period initially, still largely comprising brick, terracotta, stone and timber. However as the period progressed there was a move towards the use of reinforced concrete for superstructure and reconstituted stone for architectural detailing reflected increasing economy in materials and a move towards stronger, literally bombproof, structures. Interiors also increasingly made use of new materials including terrazzo flooring and faience tiles.

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Plates 13-14: Rochford , Essex (1914).and Silloth, Cumbria (1915)

Plates 15-16: Penwortham, Lancashire (1930), and Hinkley, Leicestershire (1937).

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Plates 17-18: Worcester, Worcestershire (*c.*1940) and Dover, Kent (*c.*1945).

Table 5: Summary of Facilities in Inter-War Police Stations

Small (Rural)	***Common Facilities***	
	Operational:	*Enquiry Office.*
	Custody:	*Charge Room Cells.*
	General:	*Living Quarters.*
	Transport:	*Stabling or Garage*
	Less Common Facilities	
	Associated:	*Fire Pump and/or Hose Reel.*
Medium (town)	***Common Facilities***	
	Operational:	*Enquiry Counter, Stores, Administration, Parade Room, Drill Yard, interview room, Offices, Animal Pound.*
	Custody:	*Charge Room, Exercise Yard, and Cells.*
	Transport:	*Stabling, Harness Room, Cart Shed, Bicycle Store, Motor Garages, and Mechanics Bays.*
	General:	*Mess Hall, Kitchen, Recreation Room and Living Quarters.*
	Communication:	*Telegraph Room, Telephone Room and Wireless Room.*
	Court:	*Magistrates Court, and associated rooms.*
	Less Common Facilities	
	Operational:	*Lecture Room, Dark Room, Criminal Investigation Department, Autopsy Surgery, Forensic Laboratory, Civil Defence Office, Police Dog Kennels, and Stables.*
	Associated:	*Fire Station and/or Ambulance Station.*
Large (Central)	***Common Facilities***	
	Operational:	*Administration, Enquiry Counter, Stores, Parade Room, Drill Yard, Offices, Animal Pound, Dark Room, Criminal Investigation Department, Autopsy Surgery.*
	Custody:	*Charge Room, Exercise Yard, and Cells.*
	Transport:	*Stabling, Harness Room, and Cart Shed.*
	Communication:	*Command Centre.*
	General:	*Officers Mess, General Mess Hall, Kitchen, Recreation Room.*
	Court:	*Magistrates Court and associated rooms.*

3.4 Post-War: 1950-2000

3.4.1 Restructuring of the police forces in the decades following the Second World War led to amalgamation and division of many of the earlier forces. This led to the widespread rationalisation and reorganisation of police estates, resulting in the disposal of some buildings and the construction of new area and central headquarters.

3.4.2 The headquarters building typically contains the command team, force-wide administration, scientific and technical support, central intelligence and training facilities. The BCU headquarters will typically contain the BCU command and administration, custody suites, control room, response units, CID and crime desk, scenes of crime teams, a centre for patrol, and a public enquiry counter. The community level station will typically contain a base for patrols, a custody suite, crime prevention officers, CID, intelligence, and a public enquiry counter. A process of rationalisation was already underway during the 1990s, centralising command and custody centres.

3.4.3 From the 1950s until the 1990s many forces were building small local stations commonly referred to as police boxes or section stations. These were envisaged as providing bases for local policing teams with a front counter service for members of the public to contact the police. By the end of the century, it was already evident that the buildings were not being utilised by the public to the extent that had been expected and improvements in central call centres and vehicular based computer terminals made their function increasingly obsolete. In more recent years, pressure to reduce costs has led to many of these stations closing.

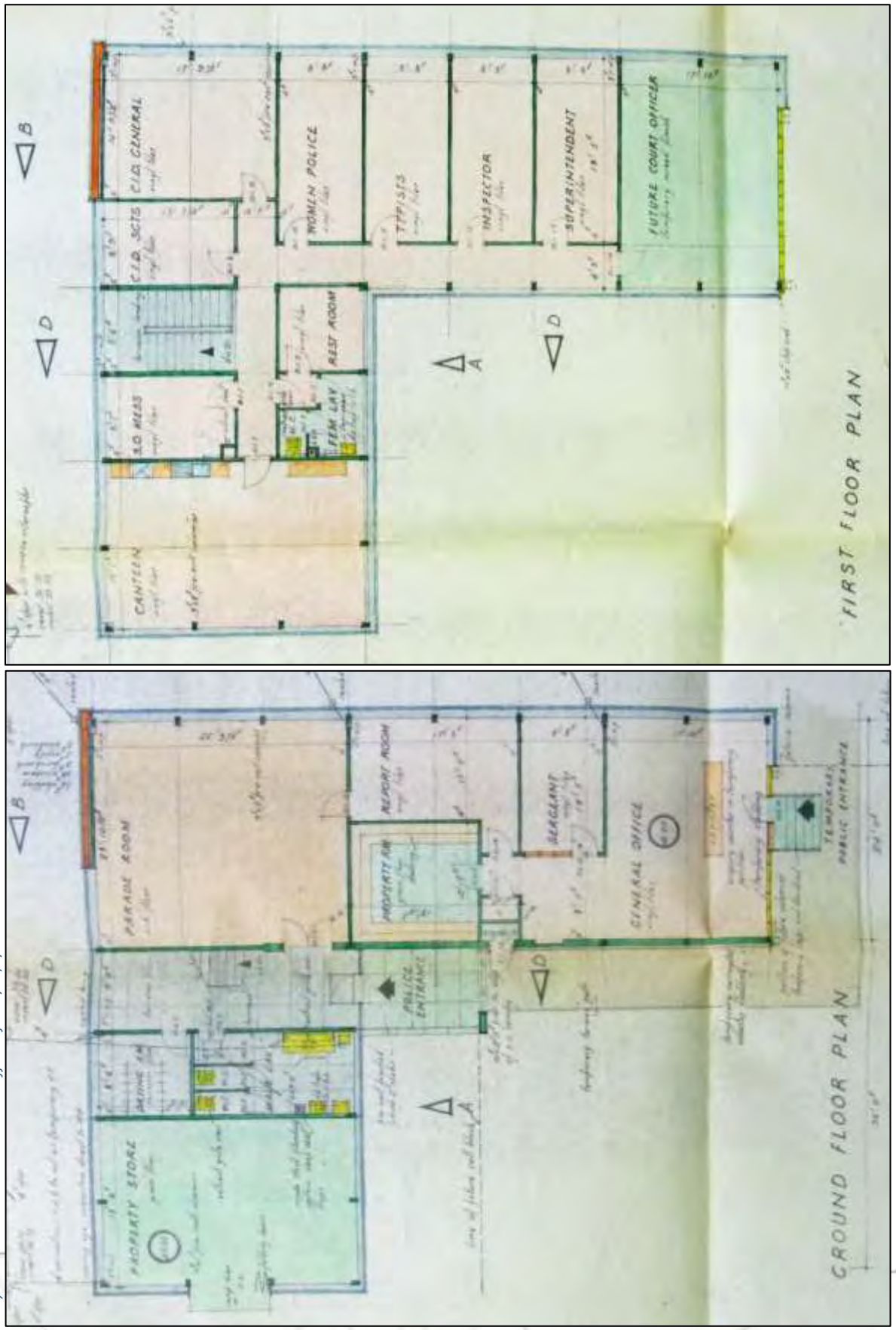
3.4.4 Likely site considerations comprise position in relation to crime spots, community based stations to provide a base for neighbourhood policing, and access to main roads and motorways to enable rapid vehicular response. There was increased separation of services to satellite centres which the whole force could draw on, specifically specialised units such as dogs, mounted, armed and scientific support. Computerised command centres began to appear attached to headquarters buildings and call centres for receiving and dispatching emergency services.

3.4.5 Station accommodation began to be side-lined in favour of separate police housing, freeing up more space in older stations for expansion of services. Increasing pressure on space and resources by the end of the period saw a shift away from the structured offices for departments and officers towards flexible work environments including open plan offices and hot-desking.

Plan Form, Layout and Function

3.4.6 As with previous periods, the Home Office continued to circulate design guidance, issuing guidance in 1955 in the form of a memorandum, followed in 1969 by the publication of the first Police Buildings Design Guide. This was revised and republished in 1994, and then again in 2006. The document is directed for use primarily by the design team, and contains essential guidance for the professional in interpreting the building brief, in terms of cost targets design principles and standards, and model accommodation levels. Reference is also made to relevant operational, security and safety constraints, and to recommended details of construction and detail design.

3.4.7 The reorganisation of the forces resulted in the requirement in many areas to create a new central headquarters, many regions initially taking over former country houses and more recently moving into purpose built premises in both city centre and out of town sites.



© Plymouth and West Devon Record Office ref: PCC/60/1/17754

Plate 19: Ground and first floor plans of Princess Street Divisional Police Station, Plymouth, 1959.

3.4.8 The overall range and division of functions continued from the previous period (**Plate 19**), with a gradual move towards more flexible work environments by the end of the 1990s. The reorganisation of forces also led to rationalisation, resulting in the centralisation of certain services including dedicated administrative buildings, crime laboratories, training facilities, and call centres.

3.4.9 Within large and medium sized stations there was a gradual reduction towards the end of this period in the number of stations with divided facilities for senior officers, junior officers and other ranks. This was also reflected in the loss of dedicated rooms for police social clubs and recreation rooms.

3.4.10 Small section stations were widely adopted in large urban areas, forming either small separate offices or included within larger residential or commercial projects. They comprised a small number of rooms, typically an office, mess, store and lavatory with publically accessible lobby and counter.

3.4.11 The design of these stations was driven by various factors comprising defence in areas of civil unrest, open and approachable design for neighbourhood, and environmental considerations.

Architectural Style and Materials

3.4.12 The restructuring of the police forces in the early part of this period led to the dilution of any previously distinct regional identities of the forces. This was compounded by the widespread construction of new police estate throughout the country adopting a similar modern style that emerged from the development between neighbouring authorities of building systems (**Plates 20-25**). These generally comprising modular "kit of parts" buildings utilising streel and concrete frames and prefabricated glazed panels and cladding in a variety of materials, including concrete and asbestos. There were several conventions comprising initially of the privately run Hills buildings solution from 1944, and subsequent regional consortiums including CLASP, SCOLA, SEAC and ONWARD from the 1960s. In many areas this technology was used to produce large multi-storey buildings

3.4.13 Over glazing, asbestos and poor thermal properties of buildings from this period has made them unpopular for retention, and where they are retained they are subject to substantial recladding that impacts the aesthetic qualities of the original design.

3.4.14 The civil unrest at the time of the IRA bombings and the miners' strikes in the late 1980s to early 1990s led to the production of a distinct group of highly defensive buildings being erected (**Plates 26-27**). These were typically of brick with restricted ground floor access with reinforcement and shutters providing heavy security.

Plates 20-21: Queens Gardens, Kingston-upon-Hull (1957) and Chatham, Kent (1964)

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Plates 22-23: Widnes (1967) and Blackpool (1970s) police stations, Lancashire.

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Plates 24-25: Aldershot, Hampshire (*c.*1973) and Birmingham, West Midlands (1964)

Plates 26-27: Attercliffe, Sheffield (1990), and Fareham, Hampshire (*c.*1985)

Table 6: Summary of Facilities in Post-War Police Stations

Small (Section Station)	***Common Facilities***	
	Operational:	*Enquiry Office.*
	General:	*Kitchen and Mess Room.*
	Transport:	*Garage.*
Medium (Station or Sub-Divisional HQ)	***Common Facilities***	
	Operational:	*Enquiry Counter, Stores, Administration, Parade Room, Drill Yard, Interview Room, Offices, Photographic Suite and Lecture Room.*
	Custody:	*Charge Room, Exercise Yard, and Cells.*
	Transport:	*Bicycle Store, Motor Garages, and Mechanics Bays.*
	General:	*Mess Hall, Kitchen, Recreation Room.*
	Communication:	*Telegraph Room, Telephone Room and Wireless Room.*
	Court:	*Magistrates Court, and associated rooms.*
	Less Common Facilities	
	Operational:	*Criminal Investigation Department, Forensic Laboratory, Major Incident Room, Special Operations Room, Police Dog Kennels, Firing Range.*
Large (Division HQ or Force HQ)	***Common Facilities***	
	Operational:	*Administration, Enquiry Counter, Stores, Parade Room, Drill Yard, Offices, Photographic Suite, Criminal Investigation Department, Major Incident Room, Special Operations Room, Firing Range.*
	Custody:	*Charge Room, Exercise Yard, and Cells.*
	Transport:	*Garage and Mechanics Bays*
	Communication:	*Command Centre.*
	General:	*Officers Mess, General Mess Hall, Kitchen, Recreation Room.*
	Court:	*Magistrates Court and associated rooms.*

4. Defining Significance

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following statement of significance considers criteria for determining heritage significance presented in national planning and guidance documents, including: the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's *Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings* (2010a) and *Scheduled Monuments* (2010b); and English Heritage's *Conservation Principles* (2008) and designation selection guides for Law and Government Buildings (2011). These criteria are broadly covered by four values, comprising:

- **Evidential value**: derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Considers age/period, rarity, survival/condition, diversity, and potential of the site.

- **Historical value:** derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Considers documentation, wider context, regional factors, and group value of the site.

- **Aesthetic value:** derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Considers architectural and artistic merit, selectivity, and national interest of the site.

- **Communal value:** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

4.1.2 Whilst the intrinsic values that contribute to the significance of any individual station are unique, there are general key values that can be attributed to the group. These are outlined below by period and under the four values of Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal.

4.2 Victorian and Edwardian

Evidential Value

- Historical furnishings are very rare in police stations that have survived from this period owing to their incompatibility with subsequent uses of the buildings or the refurbishment of rooms to provide modern facilities where retained in use. Surviving furniture, and evidence for its presence, is therefore of considerable interest. Examples of this may include front counters, storage, cell furniture, riot gates, mortuary slabs, and the ubiquitous blue lamps.

- Fixtures and fittings are more often to survive within magistrate's courts due to the usual higher standard of fittings applied to these areas to reflect the status and dignity of law and the officials who oversaw it, but also due to the traditional approach to legal proceedings and the specialist nature of court furnishings. The quality of the fittings and furniture is also a factor in the sale of court houses as they may be auctioned off for reuse.

- Evidence for police accommodation within stations from this period may survive beneath modern finishes in some stations, and could provide an indication of both the lives of

police constables who occupied the space and the level of comfort afforded the police constables by those who designed the building.

- There were significant improvements to the range and diversity of services provided at a police station through this period reflecting developments in telephonic systems, and scientific investigation. As these improvements were adopted old buildings were often expanded and new buildings constructed along more specialised lines to facilitate them. Evidence for these improvements is of interest in understanding the role of particular stations within a force, and also provides an indication of the forces preference in adopting these technologies. Examples of early adoption are of special interest.

- From this period onwards there were consistent updates to Home Office regulations affecting the design of cells, addressing the quality and provision of beds, sanitary goods, ventilation, heating, ligature points etc. As a consequence cells from all periods typically exhibit numerous phases of alteration.

Historical Value

- Since the rapid expansion of new policing in the period between 1830 and 1860, police stations had become a common fixture of villages, towns and cities throughout the country. The local importance of these buildings, their readability, and their signage within a settlement has developed the police station as a fixed point within urban geographies. This is only now being lost as local stations are being lost.

- The location of stations is also important in understanding the social drivers of the time as they were typically sited to address particular concentrations of crime – either at the source or at its target. Inner-city police stations dealt with much more complex social problems than their rural counterparts, and their continued use has proven to be highly susceptible to the changing social pressures in their areas. Understanding the reasons behind the siting of a police station can provide important in the study of the wider communities.

- The role stations had in their communities is also evident in their architectural design, from the approachable civic styles utilised in central locations through to the highly defensive structures erected in inner suburb location during the mid-nineteenth century and following the strikes in the 1980s and early 1990s.

- Police stations represent physical connections to historic people, such as the local government, magistrates and architects responsible for its construction, and the police constables and criminals who used it.

Aesthetic Value

- A large number of police stations were designed by the local county architect (Leicestershire), whilst in some areas a private architectural firm where employed to draw up designs (such as Medland and Taylor for Gloucestershire). There are a few instances when police stations were constructed to identical plans throughout an area; however designs were typically not carried over between construction programmes. Stations constructed as part of large municipal complexes were often more likely to be designed by external architects.

- Victorian police stations are amongst the most readily identifiable of all the periods due to their common adoption of civic forms of architecture, their prominent locations, and the

use clear signage and the adoption of the blue lamp from around the 1860s. The dominance of the Victorian and Edwardian style in the historic make up of police estates, has resulted in the recognition of buildings from this period as the embodiment of the authority and stability of the police force in general.

- The materials used in the construction of police stations in this period commonly reflected the local vernacular, whilst the architectural design employed was also often along the lines of a county style.

- Local policing within many areas was orchestrated using the police constables dwelling as a base, typically modifying an existing building through the addition of cells. Consequently some of the earliest policing bases in rural and suburban locations were not purpose built and were indistinguishable from the local domestic vernacular.

- There is a growing threat to the continued use of buildings from this period by the police as they seek to centralise services and reduce overheads by selling off historic properties. The location of the buildings and a growing appreciation of Victorian building types is, however, seeing many retained for conversion as domestic or commercial properties.

Communal Value

- Police stations can become associated with local social history through a large number of factors, such as through the notoriety of the criminals taken there or the bravery/controversy of the police's actions.

- Police stations are recognised as representing a focal building within towns and communities, becoming an iconic symbol of British policing and a proxy for police presence. The exteriors are often designed by the city or county architect and structure that are readily identifiable to the public both as police stations and as part of the system of government.

- Smaller police stations, which often took the form of a dwelling, formed part of the make up of a village as much as the larger stations formed part of the civic centre of large urban areas.

- Many people still remember experiences of their interactions with the police and the station forms an important physical link to those stories.

4.3 Inter-War Police Stations

Evidential Value

- Stations erected during this period demonstrate an increasing centralisation of services enabled by increasingly sophisticated communication systems. The vast majority of telephony systems from this period have been removed and any surviving central switchboards or police boxes or pillars are of particular interest in representing a relatively short lived policing strategy.

- This period witnessed a gradual move from horse and carriage to motorised vehicles with a corresponding adaptation or provision of new facilities at stations. This has the duel effect of causing the loss of stabling facilities due to redundancy and the construction of new larger garages with a growing pressure for car park areas and refuelling stations within the station complex.

- The threat of war during the latter part of this period saw the construction of stations considering aerial bombardment. Typically this design consideration is evident in central headquarters where the command structure was situated and where disruption would be most problematic. Evidence of these measures can be identified in correspondence relating to designs and in the fabric of the buildings themselves and is of particular interest in studying the period.

- From this period there is an increasing hierarchical division of facilities within stations as a result of returning servicemen bringing a military culture into the police force. This feature is increasingly being lost as the culture in policing changes and increasingly pressure is placed on affording space for flexible working. Evidence of these divisions is of social and organisational interest.

Historical Value

- Police stations of this period share the general historical values of the previous in terms of their importance within the historical development of a settlement and their connection with local people and events.

- The roles and significance of police constables increased during the First and Second World Wars, and the stations operating as bases for their activities retain historical interest in this respect. Some Inter-War stations were also designed to be command posts for the coordination of efforts during bombing, a role that continued into the Cold War period resulting in the rare creation of new police stations as command centres with radiation shielded basements. Such bunkers are known to have been built in police stations in Coventry and Ipswich.

Aesthetic Value

- Evolution of new forms of civic architecture with an emphasis on clean lines, materials and craftsmanship. The adoption in many areas of designs influenced by the Domestic Revival movement also led to the creation of stations that were often indistinguishable from surrounding housing. Stations remained to be principally designed by county architects, with larger central stations or civic developments sometimes fielded out as competitive tenders.

- The architectural style and materials were often a divergence from the local vernacular, reflecting a desire to distinguish new civic buildings as separate from the past and reflected the increasing role technology was having in the operation of policing.

- Fewer small stations were built during this period due to the proliferation of police boxes which replaced the requirement for building stations as bases for beats. As a consequence new stations from this period generally form urban sub-divisional stations or rural stations.

Communal Value

- Police stations of this period share the communal values of the previous period.

4.4 Post-War Police Stations

Evidential Value

- Policing from this period employed a growing number of women police constables, and there is strong evidence for the creation of segregated female facilities being both inserted into older buildings and integrated into the design of new stations in this period.

- There were concerted council led construction programmes throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. These were principally focused on the provision of new schools and fire stations but also resulted in a large number of new police stations. These buildings were all constructed along the principal of "kit of parts" using standard sized prefabricated panels (typically comprising asbestos) and reinforced concrete in order to reduce costs. Their structure is of interest in terms of establishing the evolution and range of these designs.

- Almost as prolific is the influence of IRA bombings and the miners' strikes of the 1980s which resulted in the widespread resurgence of defensible buildings throughout the country. These buildings are evident from their architectural style with limited and often small ground floor openings and structural reinforced fabric. The structure of the buildings is of interest in how the fears of riots and bombs were addressed through design, but also in recording the areas in which such measures were thought to be necessary.

- Similar to the threat of War in the previous period, the Cold War had an influence on building design from the 1950s right up to the 1990s. This is likely to be evidenced in the structural design of the station as well as in the provision of emergency control.

Historical Value

- Police stations of this period share the general historical values of the previous in terms of their importance within the historical development of a settlement and their connection with local people and events.

- The role stations had in their communities is also evident in their architectural design, from the approachable civic styles utilised in central locations through to the highly defensive structures erected in inner suburb location during the mid-nineteenth century and following the strikes in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Aesthetic Value

- "Kit of parts" structures of the 1950s to 1970s built in a new widespread civic style of steel and concrete frames with asbestos board panels. These modern designs typically utilised strong lines and extensive regularly spaced glazing. As with previous periods station designs were still typically designed by county architects, with larger central stations or civic developments sometimes fielded out as competitive tenders.

- From the 1950s through to the 1990s there were small section stations or 'police boxes' built to be points of contact with the public and bases for local police teams to operate from. A size above these comprised combined police houses and stations that were often built in suburban areas and whilst they utilised a regional style they were typically indistinguishable from neighbouring detached houses of the same period.

- The reinforced defensive police stations of the 1980s and early 1990s form a distinct style of police station that were built throughout the country in the wake of IRA bombings and the miners' strikes. Often heavily defensible and with reinforced ground floors walls to protect against explosions. As a group they are amongst the last of the county built stations prior to the transfer of estates to police authorities in 1995 from when stations have taken more dynamic architectural styles as a result of the involvement of commercial architecture firms.

Communal Value

- Police stations of this period share the communal values of the previous period.

5. Discussion

5.1 Historic and Architectural Significance

When, how and why did the police station evolve as a distinct building type?

5.1.1 Police stations initially developed as a distinct built form in mid-nineteenth century with the creation of paid constabularies. Within urban areas purpose built police stations with accommodation, cells and offices were constructed as early as 1800, but became significantly more common following the 1835 Municipal Corporations Act. Architecturally the buildings were often designed along the lines of the region's civic style.

5.1.2 In comparison many counties continued policing in the traditional model of the locally appointed unpaid constables well into the 1850s with constables operating from dwellings with little or no specialist facilities. By the creation of the 1856 County and Borough Police Act, the Home Office took a more active role in approving police station designs and issued guidance stating that rural police stations should have cells and a stable. Despite this the vast majority of stations erected in rural locations following the Act were constructed in the local domestic vernacular, being principally distinguished by signage and a broadly similar regional style.

What were the principal functions that the buildings were designed to accommodate? How did these change over time and why?

5.1.3 The principal function of a police station is to provide a base for local patrols and a point of contact with the public with additional functions including custody, crime investigation and detection, and prosecution provided on a less regular basis. These functions are scaled to the area covered by the station, and the role of the station within the force-wide structure. Common facilities within a police station comprise:

- **Accommodation** was a very common element of police stations, comprising of a dwelling for a police constable and their family in the smaller stations, with larger stations often including accommodation for a senior officer and occasionally barracks rooms for unmarried police constables. Accommodation increasingly moved into detached police housing during the Post-War period, which was phased out during the later twentieth century. Even where accommodation has now been removed, mess rooms and kitchen, washing facilities and changing rooms remain.

- **Charge Offices** were not always present within early stations, but were increasingly common by the Inter-War period. The charge office comprised of a desk where those brought into custody were booked in and may also be associated with a search room. Facilities for finger-printing, photographing and interviewing offenders were often also provided by the end of the Victorian-Edwardian period. Access to the charge office was increasing separated from the public entrance by the Post-War period in the interests of security and the anonymity of the arrested individual.

- **Cells** were a common feature of all police stations from the 1850s, generally arranged off of a cell corridor attached to the charge office. Cells for female and male prisoners were usually designated and a holding cell may also be present. An enclosed yard was often provided to allow prisoners exercise. Cell designs were subject to numerous alterations throughout history to improve security, observation, heating and ventilation, bedding and toilets, and to remove hazards and ligature points.

- **Front Offices** were not always present within small early stations, and in some cases may have been shared with the charge office. In some Victorian-Edwardian stations the front office may have been the front room of the constable's dwelling, later developing lobbies with enquiry counters. The front office may be associated with a lost property office and an interview room.

- **Parade Rooms** were common facilities in larger stations where there were a number of police constables. They were originally used to parade into for inspection at the beginning of a shift, and latter developed into briefing rooms. Due to the room often being the largest within the station it was also often used for functions and lectures, and from the Inter-War period was increasingly divided up to increase office space for constables and other departments such as CID.

- **Stabling** for horses was often provided enabling police constables to operate over wider areas. This was eventually replaced with garages.

- **Offices** were provided initially for junior and senior officers and administrative staff, with report writing rooms for constables less common. Offices for specialist services such as CID and later Civil Defence were increasingly common in divisional stations from the Inter-War period.

- **Magistrate's Courts** were common either as designated areas within a police station, or in their own building adjacent or near to the station.

5.1.4 From the 1850s the facilities found within police stations were increasingly standard throughout the country, principally comprising accommodation, custody and stable buildings with offices, morgues and courts constructed as part of larger stations. Trends in building designs beyond the 1850s were primarily driven by developments in technology, both in terms of science and equipment, and developments in construction techniques and materials. Not all new services were established in every station with more specialist services, such as CID and laboratories, being centralised to cover one or several policing divisions as required. The general arrangement and interaction between services remained essentially the same.

5.1.5 Building design was also influenced by political and social developments such as civil unrest, riots and war. During rioting the police station was a common target and there are instances of defensively built stations erected during the 1850s in inner city areas of Manchester and on a national level in the 1980s.

Who were the architects or official bodies responsible for the design and construction of police stations and how did this change?

5.1.6 During the Victorian and Edwardian era, police stations were designed by a range of both local county and borough architects, whilst in other counties private architectural firms were used. The latter were especially likely to be involved in the design of stations forming part of civic complexes. County and borough architects include Joseph Morris in Berkshire, Alfred Beaumont in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Henry Litter of Lancashire, and William Parsons of Leicestershire. Private architects/architectural firms include Medland and Tylor who were responsible for a large number of police stations in Gloucestershire between 1850 and 1900, as were, to a lesser extent, Walter Brierley in York, Robert Burns Dick in Tyne and Wear, John Norton in Somerset, and William Wilkinson in Oxfordshire.

5.1.7 There was little change in responsibility for the design and construction of police stations in the subsequent Inter-War period. Private architects continued to be commissioned to

construct stations for local authorities, including Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, and Robert Burns Dick. Prominent County Architects included Graham Noel Hill of Leicester (later Manchester), A.D. Jenkins in Liverpool, W.G. Davies in South Yorkshire, and P.O. Platts in West Yorkshire.

5.1.8 In the Post-War period there was a significant shift towards stations being designed by local authority architects, including F.B. Pooley of Berkshire, R.F. Fairhurst of Gloucestershire, Roger Booth of Lancashire, A.N. Harris and john Goff of Northamptonshire, and C.H. Simmons in Shropshire.

5.1.9 For all periods, it was necessary to provide the plans for approval to the Home Office, and guidance was provided by the Home Office (1846, 1886, 1907, 1926, 1955, 1969, 1994 and 2006) to assist in this process. The guidance essentially presented a suggested relationship between the facilities of a police station, which was widely implemented although shaped to fit the confines of the site or architectural vision for the building. More strictly adhered to where the requirements for police cells which evolved in line with wider prison regulations.

How far was a design policy or common architectural approach deployed? Is there a regional style in different parts of the country?

5.1.10 Recognisable regional variations in the architecture of stations are most evident in the drive to provide adequate rural stations following the 1856 County and Borough Police Act (see Gloucestershire in particular, and to a lesser extent West Yorkshire, the East Riding and Leicestershire). Whilst there are a few instances when police stations were constructed to similar plans within an area; designs were typically not carried over between construction programmes.

5.1.11 During the Inter-War period there was an evolution of new forms of civic architecture with an emphasis on clean lines, materials and a more muted stately municipal style. The adoption in many areas of designs influenced by Neo-Georgian and Domestic Revival styles also led to the creation of stations that were often very similar to surrounding housing, especially in rural and town settings.

5.1.12 Post-War developments posses several distinct groups of buildings that reflect national style. Principally this comprises buildings erected between the 1950s and 1970s which were built along similar lines with a standard kit of parts resulting in the creation of widespread municipal style of concrete frame buildings with steel frame windows and asbestos board panels. These modern designs typically utilised strong lines and extensive regularly spaced glazing. By the 1980s and early 1990s, a new style was evolving in some areas of the country comprising brick built citadels with an emphasis on defence with minimal ground floor openings and often reinforced structures. This latter period of building was relatively short lived and was likely tied to the civil unrest surrounding the IRA bombings and the miners' strikes.

Were the buildings cheap and economical or lavishly detailed? Did this change? What were the different construction methods and materials used?

5.1.13 Stations were designed in line with the requirements and the wealth of the funding body. During the Victorian-Edwardian era, cities and county towns were amongst the most likely to invest in the construction of landmark architectural pieces, often as part of a large civic centre developments. In towns the local vernacular was the most commonly utilised design, although county architects would generally repeat common architectural influences throughout their area.

5.1.14 By the inter-war period a wider municipal style was being adopted, typically taking on a Neo-Georgian or Domestic Revival influenced design. Whilst in general the buildings were of a more economical design they were still furnished with good quality fixtures and fittings, especially in public areas. Materials continued to remain largely vernacular, but increasingly adopted reconstituted stone for architectural details, hardwearing composite materials such as terrazzo, and reinforced concrete to offer protection from bombing.

5.1.15 The most dramatic change occurred in the Post-War years where police estates were updated along with other public services such as education, healthcare and fire service. The scale of expansion of the public sector put pressure on local authorities to find economical solutions resulting in the development of a flexible system of design utilising a "kit of parts" of set components to reduce costs. These buildings were commonly of concrete frame construction with flat roofs and a variety of panelling effects largely comprising of brick or glazed steel frames with coloured asbestos panels.

What was their relationship to other key civic buildings (is there a group value to historic building clusters)?

5.1.16 It was not uncommon for police stations in boroughs and cities to be erected as part of larger municipal facilities or complexes from the 1830s right through to the present era. In variance to the isolated stations these buildings were typically designed by competition and much more lavishly designed. Whilst many of the complexes constructed in the Victorian to Inter-War periods survive, the police stations have moved out to separate larger premises.

5.1.17 Within these complexes police stations commonly posses a strong connection to law courts, often with communication between the two to allow the movement of prisoners for trial. Whilst magistrates' courts were also constructed alongside new stations in towns from the 1850s, they operated independently to the station. Similarly it was not uncommon, especially in the larger boroughs, for police and fire services to operate from the same building yet here there was also a typically an internal division within the building between services if not between staff.

5.1.18 Police facilities had a strong connection with other civic buildings, especially law and governance but also fire brigades and to a lesser degree ambulance services. The relationship between the buildings is an important contributor to the setting of each individual structure and the significance of the group of as a whole through demonstrating the character and aspirations of the area.

5.2 Condition and Survival

Is there evidence of the rate of attrition in the form of closure, full or partial demolition or re-use?

5.2.1 Most police services have, or are in the process of, reducing costs including considering disposal and consolidation of estates as a means of releasing funds for retaining other services. In general this has manifested in a move away from older premises which are costly to maintain, with public facing services replaced by new front counters in shared premises or mobile stations. By the end of 2015 it is anticipated 220 police stations will have closed across the country since 2010 (HMIC 2014, 109.)

5.2.2 The significant rate of closure has principally affected older estates, especially those situated within local policing areas where services have been steadily stripped back through centralisation or cross-border collaboration. Larger divisional stations or BCUs have also been

affected where specialist services have been centralised making many large Post-War stations redundant in some areas. Buildings are identified for closure based on a number of factors, although principal amongst them is the flexibility of the building to accommodate changes of use, the cost associated with seeing those changes through and the ongoing costs in maintaining that building.

5.2.3 Where existing buildings are able to accommodate change there has been a move away from compartmentalised specialist departments and individual offices and desks towards open plan work environments and hot-desking. Efforts have also been made to maintain up to date facilities for staff, improve energy efficiency of buildings and develop a consistent "corporate style" within the force. These activities correlate with a general low retention of original features and an erosion of original plan form in active stations. Where small town or rural stations have been retained in use the domestic spaces are converted to offices removing original features, the charge office is usually upgraded to a modern enquiry desk and the custody suite has often been closed and converted to storage. Unused extensions or ancillary ranges are also liable to be demolished to improved parking facilities.

5.2.4 These changes are not universal and are applied varying within each force as much as between them, however, overall the trend has been a move away from the provision of fully resourced police stations towards the centralisation of services. This process has reduced the staff requirements in support roles and the requirement for satellite offices, leading to a more mobile model utilising vehicular based local policing teams.

5.2.5 Once a station has closed the building may be bought by the local community under the right to buy brought in by the Localism Act 2011, in which case the building is retained for community use. Where this is not the case the building is often sold at auction or through an estate agent and subsequently passes on to a private developer.

5.2.6 In general, buildings constructed prior to 1950 have a higher rate of reuse post-disposal than those of later periods. This is likely owing to the popularity and distinctiveness of architecture from these periods, their traditional form and materials, and their situation in either commercial or residential areas. Where police stations are not listed their retention is still more likely to be favoured by local planning authorities due to their historical notability and the general readability of their architecture which is typically an asset to surrounding streetscapes.

5.2.7 In comparison few buildings constructed built between 1950 and 1970 are retained for reuse. Whilst the buildings were typically easy to reorganise due to the concrete superstructure, the style and design of the period is unpopular. The relative cost savings of conversion are also countered by the widespread use of asbestos in buildings of that period, the poor thermal properties of the glazed panels and the cost in repairing reinforced concrete. In addition new police stations from this period were often constructed as part of road improvements or new civic centres that are more attractive as redevelopment opportunities for new landmark buildings.

5.2.8 Based on the results of the rapid appraisal undertaken in mid 2014 to inform the preparation of the gazetteer, three police stations were identified to be of high significance and high threat, comprising Hammerton Road Police Station, Sheffield, the former Aylesbury Police Station, Buckinghamshire, and the former Truro Police Station (now demolished).

5.2.9 Five police stations were identified to be of high significance and medium threat, comprising those in Dalton in Furness, Cumbria; Pool, Dorset; Bowness-on-Windermere, Cumbria; Shakespeare Road in Nottingham; and Bootle Road in Manchester.

How quickly are redundant stations finding new uses?

5.2.10 Following a decision to sell off a police station, the police force generally seek to secure the sale quickly in order to minimise expenses in maintaining the building in a safe condition and the security of the site. Buildings typically go for auction, and failing sale there, private sale. There is generally no concern within the police estates department for what the use of the building will be post-sale. The speed in which building find reuse varies significantly based on factors such as location, planning restrictions and financial viability under current economic conditions.

5.2.11 In preparing this study it has been observed that there are a reasonable number of former police stations in a state of disuse at the moment, which is believed to be directly due to the quantity that have been sold since 2010. Whilst this demonstrates the relatively slow speed at which redundant buildings are finding new uses in some cases, it is in contrast to other instances where the buildings have been quickly bought and planning permission granted for conversion within a relatively short period. This disparity is considered to be a reflection of the current economic environment making some sites better investments than others, rather than being an indicator of the general viability of the buildings for reuse.

5.2.12 A building type at particular risk is considered to be the large Post-War local authority designed headquarters buildings. Architecture of this period is often unpopular and expensive to convert due to the requirement for extensive recladding necessary to remove asbestos and improve thermal properties. A positive feature of the buildings is the flexibility of internal spaces due to the frame of the building providing its structural integrity, however due to this where reuse is undertaken the original plan form of the building is often entirely removed.

5.2.13 Additional building types at risk are the small sub-stations of the late twentieth century which have limited potential for reuse owing to their small size relative to their typically prime locations. Whilst architecturally they are of low interest, they represent a historical policing strategy that is rapidly being lost.

Which of these uses are considered successful or unsuccessful?

5.2.14 The predominant reuse of former police stations is as offices or residential use. These redevelopments are often able to make use of the varied interior spaces present within historic stations, often being able to adopt the broad original plan form of the building. Although conversion changes the function of the majority of rooms within the building, the historic existence of both residential and office space within many stations means there is likely to be a level of continuity of use offering the potential for retention of original features as character pieces. For office use, the standard fixed arrangement of rooms within older police stations offers less flexibility than modern open-plan office suites and walls may be removed to create larger rooms. Similarly, in larger stations, the division of a single building into multiple flats or mews leads to the loss of original plan form through the creation of identical room plans.

5.2.15 The former police stations in Farnham (Hampshire) and Neston (Cheshire) are being converted to residential care homes for the elderly. There is pressure for this form of development owing to an aging population, with another proposed development at Staple Hill (Bristol) which will reuse the building and others such as in Truro (Cornwall) that are demolishing police stations for a new care home development. Where the building is retained the original character of the building is preserved to some degree, including principal architectural features, but also results in a significant restructuring of the interior and typically also the removal of original signage.

5.2.16 Bar and restaurant developments often make good use of the heritage value of the stations, able to maintain architectural details and surface finishes and implement a theme that draws out the historic interest of the building. The level of success of these conversions is largely a factor of the developer's interest in retaining something of the heritage of the building where listing or other planning constraints do not enforce considerate redevelopment.

5.2.17 Community reuse is surprisingly uncommon, with examples in Chipping Camden, Keighley, and Lark Lane in Liverpool. This form of reuse often makes use of existing rooms to let to local businesses and artists or for booking by local community groups, thus preserving the internal plan. The purchase of former police stations for the community stems from an interest not only in the building as a functional asset but as a historic asset, with the police museum formed in the former Keighley Police Station an example of this. Limited funding is likely to be an issue with community use and may lead to underinvestment in the structure in the long term if lacking strong leadership and financial acumen.

5.2.18 Cells present a problem for most reuses and are often demolished, although mundane reuse as stores or toilets is possible. More imaginative reuse is possible, including bar/restaurant (Liverpool One Birdwell, NHLE: 1068393), guest rooms (Temple Cloud, NHLE: 1312844), apartments (Shrewsbury, Shropshire, NHLE: 1254911), office (Priory Lane, Royston, Hertfordshire), and saunas and showers (Police Station Lane, Droxford, Hampshire).

5.2.19 Court rooms are similarly difficult to reuse, especially where they retain original court furniture. The rooms can be divided with partition walls and mezzanine floors to create a range of different space (Royston, Hertfordshire), but usually at the expense of losing appreciation of the original rooms scale and proportions. Other potential uses include theatres (Old Nick Theatre, Gainsborough), bars (The Establishment, Coventry) and restaurant (Jamie's Italian, Cheltenham).

What condition are the redundant or converted stations in (what is the degree of alteration/loss of original fabric/new work etc)?

5.2.20 The degree of retention of original fabric within historic police buildings is considered not to correlate strongly with whether the building has been retained by the police or disposed and redeveloped for alternative use. Operational police stations have pressure to improve and reorder facilities which can result in the addition of substantial new work and the loss of original fabric and interior plan form and fittings. Internally preservation of original features in reused buildings is generally mixed with some developments actively preserving them and others removing them in favour of establishing a modern interior.

5.2.21 The highest level of retention is in those buildings which have been under utilised by the police in recent years, and which therefore have already been disposed of or which are strong contenders for disposal in the near term.

5.2.22 The generally high quality of police stations erected during the Victorian to Inter-War period often sees significant retention of original fabric and the principal aspect of the building in conversion. There is however much more significant loss of ancillary ranges that are likely to have seen considerable adaptions in their operational lifetime and are especially likely to be demolished where it would create sufficient space to fit additional housing on the site.

5.2.23 The principal effects on the condition and survival of original fabric from conversion are considered to be:

- The reorganisation of internal spaces resulting from the creation and removal of divisions;

- The loss of original fixtures and fittings relating to operational activities;
- The loss of original signage; and
- The loss through division into smaller parcels of associated yard space.

5.2.24 In other areas it is considered that the conversion of the building has had advantages, including:

- The reuse of historic furnishings as character pieces within refurbishment designs.
- The retention or reinstatement of domestic spaces.

How many listed police stations currently remain in their original use?

5.2.25 The National Heritage List for England was searched for the monument type "Police Station" and the resulting records examined in order to identify those buildings which had been purpose built as police stations between 1850 and 1995. Of the 153 buildings that met the criteria, 15 were identified to still be in use as police stations. These comprise (with National List Number in brackets):

5.2.26 Victorian-Edwardian: Berwick, Northumberland (1393915); Blyth, Northumberland (1371413); Brampton, Cumbria (1087636); Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire (1412939); Romsey, Hampshire (1277312); Saffron Waldon, Essex (1297748); Southwell, Nottinghamshire (1211501); Stockton Heath, Cheshire (1240198); Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire (1341614); Wadebridge, Cornwall (1309585); Warrington, Cheshire (1139432); Williton, Somerset (1345660); and Wooler, Northumberland (1042331).

5.2.27 Inter-War: Accrington, Lancashire (1362015); and Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent (1227046);

5.2.28 Of these stations Williton Police Station is proposed for closure in 2016/17 and Accrington Police Station is being considered for closure.

Of listed former police stations, what new uses have been adopted?

5.2.29 A broad range of uses have been found for listed former police stations, including courts (magistrates and coroners), hotels, residences, libraries, offices, restaurants/cafes, bars/pubs, and community art/education/young people's centres. The most common method of reuse is, however, as private residences, closely followed by offices. These reuses are the most adaptable to the retention of original plan form and when sensitively done can also retain a significant level of historic character.

5.2.30 As is to be expected, the form of reuse is influenced by the scale of the building and its location. Large or medium sized stations in central urban settings are typically prime candidates for office or flat developments, whilst smaller suburban or rural stations are more likely to become residences.

5.3 Risks and Vulnerabilities

What are the chief drivers for change?

5.3.1 In October 2010 the Government spending review announced a cut to central funding to the police service in England and Wales by 20% between March 2011 and March 2015. The majority of expenditure within all forces is on staff costs, and the largest drive for savings is anticipated to come from this area. These reductions are typically met through redundancies,

non-replacement of left posts, freezing recruitment, creation of shared services between forces and local authorities and other emergency services. Through the reconfiguration the forces are attempting to preserve, and where possible increase, the proportion of staff in front line crime-fighting roles.

- In most forces, the result of restructuring has been a radical reduction in support services, often as a result of centralisation. This change has reduced the amount of permanent office space required in many neighbourhood areas.

- The reconfiguration of frontline functions has lead to restructuring of neighbourhood areas, including in some cases adopting a borderless system in which response units can be sent anywhere from strategically-located police buildings. This change has resulted in the redundancy of smaller local stations and lead to the requirement of new hubs from which to operate.

- The broadening and realignment of responsibilities of officers, expanding the functions they undertake. This change has resulted in the increased requirement for flexible work environments.

5.3.2 Beyond pay, most forces are also making savings through renegotiating contracts for bought services, utilising collective procurement of resources through a joint framework, reducing purchasing, and reconfiguring estates. Most forces have, or are in the process of, modernising their estates which generates some one-off savings through disposal of assets, and reduces annual maintenance cost through the closure of older sites. In terms of the historic environment it is the latter savings area which represents the greatest threat to the individual significance and wider contribution made by police stations.

5.3.3 The HMIC's 'Policing in Austerity: one year on' stated that 'the police station and front counter have traditionally been the physical mainstay of forces' presence in communities. Clearly identifiable and open to the public, they have become an iconic symbol of British policing and proxy for the police presence in communities.' However the potential savings benefit to a force in shrinking its estate can be considerable and alternatives are being considered to maintain physical access to police services in non-police public buildings.

5.3.4 As a consequence of these cost cutting measures there has been an increase in the rate of disposal of historic buildings by the police force due to a range of factors. There are a number of difficulties faced by police forces in retaining historic stations in use with principal drivers effecting retention comprising:

- That the building requires a substantial amount of maintenance. This is generally a measure of age, but may be exacerbated by the building being listed or within a conservation area due to the potential additional maintenance cost of using appropriate materials rather than cheaper modern alternatives.

- That the building is no longer best placed to serve its function. This is largely down to the movement of crime areas over time and changes to road access due to wider developments.

- That the building is not the correct size to serve its function. This can relate to the station either being too large for the service it now provides or not large enough to enable the centralisation of services that the force would like in that location.

- That the building is not flexible enough to accommodate its function effectively. This is generally due to the inflexibility of the building's interior or the restricted nature of the site not allowing sufficient car parking.

- That the building is redundant. A combination of all the above factors, although more commonly applicable to neighbourhood stations which have been under used and which are being increasingly replaced by mobile data terminals in police cars. Redundancy is also a result of boundary changes and collaboration across boundaries resulting in the closure of duplicate services.

What are the different challenges and opportunities (in the sense of potential for sensitive reuse) for different types of station e.g. rural or urban?

5.3.5 Urban stations tend to fall into two categories, the larger central stations with combined headquarters and the smaller divisional/sub divisional stations. The larger Victorian to Inter-War period central stations are typically located either within the civic complex or on a principal road out from the centre. These sites generally have higher pressure for redevelopment due to the relative value of the land and local regeneration initiatives. Where the building is of sufficient interest and flexibility they have been retained with the internal spaces converting to multiple functions including business use and accommodation, with relatively fewer leisure uses. Smaller district stations have similar reuse potential, on a relatively smaller scale, also often used as residential or business premises depending on their location. Modernisation and restoration of buildings from the Victorian to Inter-War period is expensive, returns a lower profit from development, and where converted to housing can often not be done cheaply enough to ensure they class as affordable housing.

5.3.6 Larger Post-War stations are often situated outside of the centre they are typically on arterial roads or ring roads. In these instances the buildings are generally in the modern municipal style which is publically perceived to be of low architectural interest. A number of stations from the 1960s-1970s are currently being considered for sale by police forces in favour of consolidating services in more modern or new smaller buildings. This is likely a factor of significant staff reductions in recent years and the relative date of the buildings bringing them up to an age where they often require considerable renovation. Disposed buildings of this period are seldom retained for reuse, and where they are their concrete frame design allows the original external panels and interior wall to be completely stripped back and redone erasing much of the historic and architectural values of the original building. Post-War district stations have similar issues, often located in residential or industrial areas leading to pressure to demolish and redevelop.

5.3.7 Within rural settings, police stations are generally significantly smaller than those in urban areas, often comprising little beyond a dwelling and custody suite. With increasing cuts to budgets many local stations are being sold off by the police in favour of forming public counters in other public areas such as council offices, libraries or supermarkets. The domestic scale of the former stations in these areas, often also having been designed principally to comprise accommodation, has enabled many successful conversions of rural stations to residential use.

5.4 Actions, Roles and Responsibilities

How are specific authorities dealing with the pressures in each region?

5.4.1 Based on a review of consultation with police forces and publically published plans it is evident that in general all police forces are generally approaching the pressures of budgetary cuts in

the same way. This principally resolves around balancing cost reductions with maintaining police presence in local areas through a combination of mobile working, reductions in back office / management cost, and rationalisation of estates. How the cuts are effecting estate management within several specific regions is outlined below to illustrate the variety of approaches. The following data is synthesised from material published by the HMIC who are monitoring the effect of the budgetary cuts have released annual reports and statistics on each regions police force. Within these reports police estate is described as either front counters (police buildings open to the general public, and police stations (police buildings wholly or mainly for the use of police officers and staff).

5.4.2 Cumbria Constabulary has to save £16.6m between March 2011 and March 2015 (15% of its overall budget). The constabulary faces challenges in that it covers a large geographical and often remote area with dispersed communities and large seasonal influx of tourists. Between 2010 and 2014 they reduced their number of police stations from 7 to 1 and front counters from 19 to 11. The changes in police buildings reflects that the constabulary is developing a model of providing face-to-face services in public places, such as supermarkets, rather that in police stations (known as shared access points).

5.4.3 Devon and Cornwall Police has to save £53.3m between March 2011 and March 2015 (17% of its overall budget). The challenge faced in this area is the scale of savings for what is already a low-spending force and has less scope to find savings. Between 2010 and 2014 they reduced their number of police stations from 63 to 56 and front counters from 57 to 21. A further 7 police stations are anticipated to have closed by March 2015. The force is endeavouring to encourage contact through call centres and social media.

5.4.4 Greater Manchester Police has to save £120.2m between March 2011 and March 2015 (16% of its overall budget). The challenge in the region is the complex level of policing required within the large metropolitan area. Between 2010 and 2014 they increased their number of police stations from 12 to 31 and reduced front counters from 53 to 22. The force has moved to shared desk working for 97% of headquarter staff, allowing them to work from home or other police buildings. Public access to services is moving towards shared access points with partner agencies.

5.4.5 Hampshire Constabulary has to save £52.9m between March 2011 and March 2015. Between 2010 and 2014 6 police stations and 22 front counters closed, with a further 10 police stations anticipated to have closed by March 2015. The constabulary's estate strategy is achieve considerable change through co-location of neighbourhood teams with other organisations at local authority premises, police station closures and the building of new custody facilities. As part of the co-location strategy, the constabulary has so far moved to share facilities in fire stations in Redbridge, Alresford and Stockbridge, with plans to move strategic headquarters to the fire services base in Eastleigh.

5.4.6 Humberside Police has to save £34.4m between March 2011 and March 2015 (16% of its overall budget). The region receives a low level of local financial support so the cuts to central budgets have been felt harder. Between 2010 and 2014 they reduced their number of police stations from 41 to 15 and front counters from 30 to 26. The force is planning to move to a hub model with communities, operations, specialists and control operating from centralised facilities. This change is anticipated to make 81% of its savings requirement, higher than in other forces. The force is also still developing its estates plans to identify how it will be providing public access.

5.4.7 Norfolk Constabulary has to save £25.3m between March 2011 and March 2015 (15% of its overall budget). As a small constabulary the region has fewer opportunities to find the

economies of scale which larger forces benefit from. Between 2010 and 2014 they reduced their number of police stations from 37 to 23 and front counters from 16 to 15. The constabulary is reducing the number of police buildings it operates to reduce cost and is implementing alterative means of accessing services.

5.4.8 Warwickshire has to save £28.2m between March 2011 and March 2015 (28% of its overall budget). The reduction in budget is considerably higher than in other areas, compounded by the relatively small size of the population in Warwickshire. Between 2010 and 2014 they reduced their number of police stations from 13 to 8 and front counters from 11 to 4. Warwickshire have worked with West Mercia Police to establish similar systems of policing hubs from which patrol officers work and from where emergency and priority calls are responded, with specialist services shared between forces. Public access has been addressed by increasing shared access points and social media.

What are the responsibilities and roles of the various organisations with a stake in the changes and challenges associated with the historic police estate?

5.4.9 Police forces hold the principal responsibility for the future of historic police estate. The principal challenge effecting change from their perspective is the significant reduction in central funding resulting. This has led to a reassessment within each region of how policing is provided and the designing of new strategies to cut costs. Whilst reductions in estates are not the principal way in which forces are reducing costs, they are having a significant effect on historic buildings which are generally more expensive to maintain and are least suited for adaption to new policing structures.

5.4.10 The police forces are monitored by the Police and Crime Commissioners, who have responsibility for ensuring an efficient and effective police for their area and setting the budget and determining the precept. Ultimately the decision of the Police and Crime Commissioner sets the plan and policies to which the police force has to adhere.

5.4.11 HM Courts and Tribunal Service (HMCTS) have a stake in many historic police stations. Following the Police and Magistrates Court Act in 1995 estates were transferred from council ownership to the majority site holder, often the Police, with simple peppercorn leases arranged for the secondary occupier. Where buildings on a site were detached the property were often split between the two services. This has led to two issues, the first being that single sites have been divided and the respective parts have headed down different routes of reuse, and the second is that where facilities share one building there is potential for disagreements to arise between services increasing the risk of sale.

5.4.12 Out of use police stations are a concern for a much wider number of interested bodies, ranging from local authorities (especially Conservation Officers) to local community groups. At local authority level there is power to provide protection in the form of Conservation Areas or Local Listing where it is believed that the building contributes to the heritage of the area. Community and national interest groups have special interest in buildings of local value and are key in making recommendations to the local authorities.

How can the various stakeholders work together to secure the best future for the buildings of clear historic and architectural significance?

5.4.13 The provision of adequate guidance for assessing the heritage significance of the building on a local, regional and national scale, and for identifying the features and qualities of the building that embody that significance would be of use for not only recognising heritage assets but also in raising awareness of the building type as a potential heritage asset in the first place.

5.4.14 The recognition of police stations as heritage assets at an early stage of any potential redevelopment ensures that there is consultation at an early stage with potential developers as to the heritage interest of the building, thus ensuring it is given due consideration in any designs.

5.4.15 The provision of protection in the form of listing, local listing or specific mention within conservation area appraisals is important for ensuring recognised buildings of heritage value are identified early on. In addition inclusion of non-designated buildings within Historic Environment Records could improve assessment and recording of buildings of local interest as part of the planning process.

5.4.16 Engagement with owners of historic police estates, especially with the various police forces themselves, to enhance appreciation of the importance of their property and the route through which they can preserve, and where possible enhance, its interest. Any plan for engagement should also take account of other stakeholders, such as the HMCTS, who have a role in the future management of the building.

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Liverpool Police: http://liverpoolcitypolice.co.uk/#

Norfolk Constabulary: http://www.norfolk.police.uk/aboutus/ourhistory.aspx

North Yorkshire Police: http://www.northyorkshire.police.uk/history

Nottinghamshire Police: http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/site-page/history

Staffordshire Police: http://www.staffordshire.police.uk/about_us/history/

Surrey Police: http://www.surrey.police.uk/about-us/our-history

West Midlands: http://www.west-midlands.police.uk/keeping-you-safe/about-us/history-of-the-force/index.aspx

Police Museums

Gloucestershire Police Museum: http://www.gloucestershirepolicemuseum.co.uk/

Kent Police Museum: http://www.kent-police-museum.co.uk/core_pages/history.shtml

Old Police Cells Museum: http://www.oldpolicecellsmuseum.org.uk/category/history

Museum of Policing in Cheshire: http://www.museumofpolicingincheshire.org.uk

Appendix 1: Case Studies

7. Case Study: Newton Street, Greater Manchester

Plate 28-29: Nineteenth century photograph of Newton Street Police Station prior to its expansion (© Manchester Archives) and the station today showing the 1902 alterations.

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The former Newton Street Police Station (**Plates 28-29**) was constructed in 1876 and remained in active occupation by the police until 1981. Since then the site has been wholly occupied by the Police Museum who have endeavoured to return areas of it to its Victorian form.

7.1.2 The museum is owned and operated directly by the Greater Manchester Police (GMP) and as such provides an example of a force-owned museum similar to ones in the City of London, Cheshire, Thames Valley, West Midlands, Essex and Kent. Newton Street Police Museum is of particular interest for two reasons. Firstly, by occupying its own dedicated historic police station and secondly in the broad support it receives from the GMP in terms of its provision of two full-time heritage professionals within the Corporate Communication Branch who operate the museum.

7.1.3 The building was listed as Grade II in June 1994.

7.2 Historic Background

7.2.1 The Newton Street Police Station was built in 1879 for the Manchester City Police under designs from the city surveyor Mr Lynde during a period of expansion which saw similar stations erected on Willert Street and Goulden Street.

7.2.2 The new station buildings were not constructed with a uniform plan, reflecting the dimensions of the available plot of land, but were all constructed with defence being a principal consideration. The creation of such defensible stations is rare for a period when policing was still endeavouring to legitimise itself as a public, but were evidently a product of the social instability in Manchester at the time that was leading the rise of numerous violent gangs within the poorer suburbs.

7.2.3 The station at Newton Street served the A Division, covering a relatively small area between Piccadilly, Smithfield Market and Ancoats Street reflecting the evident concern for policing in this area at the time. By the end of the nineteenth century the area had evidently quietened down to the extent that in 1898 the station was closed and a new use for the building sought with the fire brigade and an office for weights and measures. A letter in the Manchester Guardian records the response from an anonymous architect who expresses his concern over the closure of the Newton Street police station, stating that it was:

"the best planned and best built police station in England. The main block which Mr Lyne called the 'citadel' was designed on the only true principle for a police station – namely no opening except the door towards the street so that in case of a riot it could be held by a few police officers against a mob"

The Manchester Guardian, October 8th 1898: Correspondence

Plate 30: Detail of the Faraday Street entrance into Newton Street Police Station.

7.2.4 In 1899, having failed to find a new use for the site, the cells were reopened and in the following year plans were put in motion to convert the site to a combined police station and weights and measures office. This process evidently dragged on as work did not begin until 1902. The alterations involved substantial rebuilding of the southeast range and the construction of a parade room over the northeast cell block reusing timbers from the original building. The police station retained its original entrance on Faraday Street and cart entrance on Little Lever Street, with a new entrance added in the Newton Street elevation for the weights and measures office.

7.2.5 The station continued in this use up until the closure of the weights and measures office in the 1960s, whereupon the police opened a front counter in the southeast range. The station's cells remained in use until the 1970s and the front counter until the 1980s. In 1981 the museum initially opened in the former cells area and following the operational closure of the station the museum took over the full building.

7.3 Buildings

7.3.1 The Newton Street Police Station principally comprises an L shaped two storey range fronting onto Newton Street and Faraday Street with a short central wing perpendicular to Faraday Street. The intervening gap between the central wing and the Newton Street Range is glazed over.

7.3.2 The original police station comprised a range fronting Faraday Street of two storeys to the southeast and of a single storey to the northwest (**Plate 28**). To the southeast the police station abutted a three storey shop and dwelling, lapping around it at the eastern corner of Little Lever Street and Bradley's Court where a morgue was located. The remaining sides of the plot were surrounded with a two storey perimeter wall, with a yard alongside the station accessed to the north from Little Lever Street. The principal entrance into the station was on Faraday Street (**Plate 30**) with cells believed to have been located along the ground floor with offices on the first floor in the southeast. The building still retains a substantial lockable gate

inside of the main Faraday Street entrance that was likely included in the original design as an additional defensive measure against riots.

7.3.3 When extended in 1902 (**Plate 29**) the Newton Street range was built, carrying the line of the former string course and cornice of the Faraday Street Range, and reusing the roof timbers to add an additional storey over the northwest range. In addition a new central wing was constructed perpendicular to Faraday Street. This effectively created a block for use by the weights and measures office fronting Newton Street and a new smaller L plan police station comprising a range along Faraday Street and a perpendicular wing set at the back of a yard onto Little Lever Street. The new police station retained the cells in the northwest range, adding a parade room over, and a two storey enquiry room and offices in the central wing. A cellar beneath the wing is believed to have held the kitchen and mess.

7.3.4 Since the closure of weights and measures office and the subsequent closure of the police station, the building has been converted to a museum. The museum has restored and reinstated a large number of Victorian era features on the ground floor including a charge office and cells (**Plates 31-33**), as well as providing displays of an extensive collection of local and national police memorabilia. In addition the former parade room has been converted to a magistrate's court with court furniture and stained glass rescued from the former Denton police station magistrate's court.

7.3.5 The museum also hosts a study centre holding documents, drawings and photographs of stations in the Greater Manchester area and a large library of related books and journals.

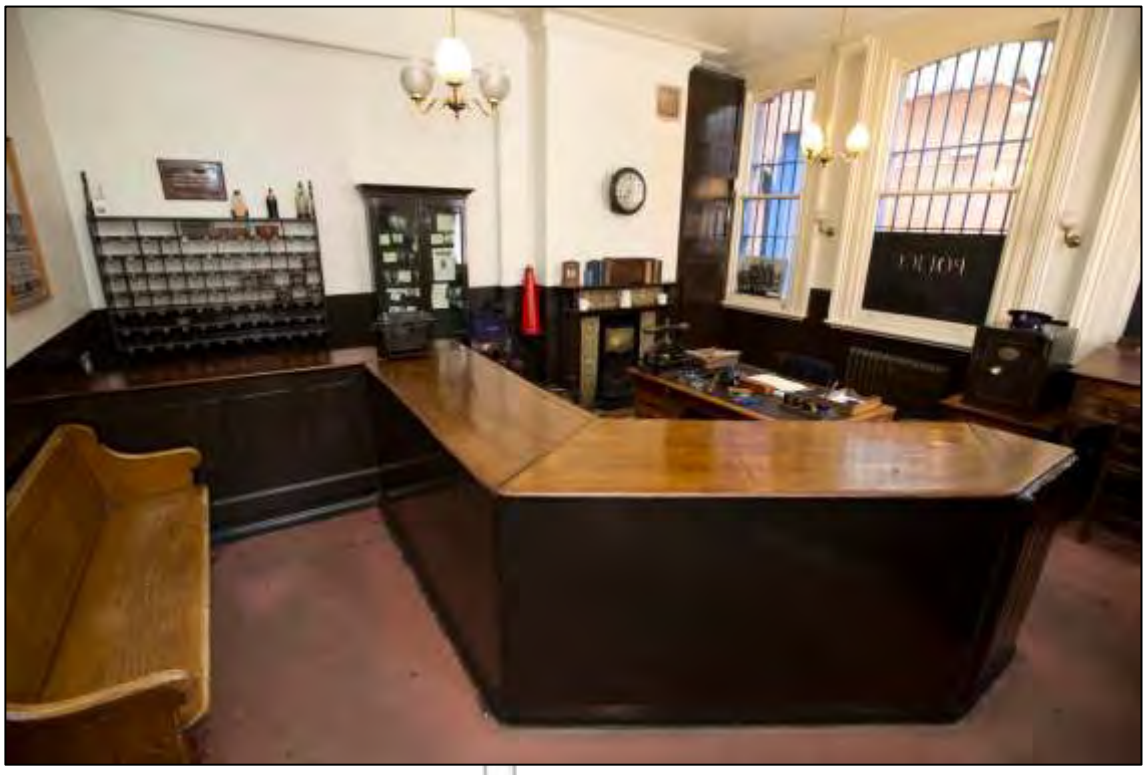


Plate 31: The charge office in Newton Street Police Station (© Greater Manchester Police Museum)

Plates 32-33: Detail of the cell corridor and example of a recreated Victorian cell in the Newton Street Police Station.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 The Police Museum represents a unique example of reuse supported by the regional police force. The development of the museum was a result of the identification by the police force of a desire to preserve the identities of the local and regional police forces amalgamated in the GMP in 1974. This interest had by 1980 already resulted in the formation of small collections of memorabilia throughout the force and it was decided to provide a dedicated space for this material at Newton Street. Since the museum took over the building in 1981 they have been able to preserve the building and reintroduce original features enhancing the condition and interpretability of the building.

7.4.2 The Denton Court Project was a significant success for the GMP who sought Heritage Lottery Funding to remove and reassemble the former Victorian court furniture from Denton Police Station to the museum. The Heritage Lottery Fund awarded 90% of the costs for the project, with GMP providing the remainder.

7.4.3 The museum has received continued support from the GMP despite austerity cuts, and there are currently two members of GMP staff in change of the museum, working through the Corporate Communications Branch, who keep the museum open, arrange events, and work with researchers, volunteers and school groups. In addition to outreach the museum is also used by the GMP for training police constables in the former Denton court.

7.5 Conclusion

7.5.1 The Newton Street Police Station provides an example of a police force funded heritage resource that comprises an important resource to local communities, tourism and the police force. The reuse of a historic police station provides the natural situation for this sort of endeavour, allowing the retention of original features.

7.5.2 Whilst budgetary restrictions have evidently had an impact on other force funded museums, and are likely to continue as a significant hurdle to the formation of similar resources nationally, the Manchester Police Museum does illustrate how this can be achieved from within the force and an indication of the value similar museums would have to providing a heritage resource to communities and the retaining features of the historic built environment.

8. Case Study: Goole, East Riding of Yorkshire

Plate 34: Goole Police Station.

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Goole Police Station (**Plate 34**) forms part of a purpose-built combined police station and magistrate's court constructed in the centre of Goole in the late nineteenth century. The building is owned and operated by Humberside Police. It was locally listed in 2013, and subsequently put forward for national listing and awarded Grade II Listed status in January 2014.

8.2 Historic Background

8.2.1 Goole Police Station and Magistrates Court formed part of a wider building program for the West Riding Constabulary who were established in 1856. The building was designed by the County Surveyor for the West Riding in the Queen Anne Revival style which was the preferred form for civic buildings throughout the county. It was constructed in 1887 and officially opened the following year.

8.3 Buildings

8.3.1 Goole Police Station and Magistrate's Court comprises two parallel ranges of two storeys, principally comprising the police station on the ground floor and court on the first floor. Access to either element is divided with external entrances to the police station with separate public and magistrate's entrances to the court. Internally there is a single interconnecting staircase providing communication from the police cells to the courtroom for transferal of prisoners (**Plate 39**).

8.3.2 A two storey modern extension adjoining the north of the building was constructed in the late twentieth century replacing an earlier superintendent's house and mortuary that were contemporary to the main building. The modern building provides additional office space, kitchen and storage. To the west of the main building is a single storey shed used as a properties and evidence store.

Plate 35: Detail of date stone on Goole Police Station

8.3.3 The exterior of the main building is in red brick with architectural details in red terracotta. The principal elevation is divided into 14 bays with Dutch gabled bays towards either end and an off centre shaped gable bearing an 1887 date stone. Doors are picked out with terracotta architraves featuring an embossed sign and scrolled pediment.

8.3.4 Internally the police station has modern furnishings, although the original organisation of the rooms is still largely evident. The cells are fitted with modern doors and beds and have been altered internally to increase observation and reduce edges and ligature points which could be used by the occupant to hurt themselves (**Plates 36-37**).

8.3.5 In comparison the court retains a good many original features including terrazzo and mosaic flooring, relief tiling to dado level, as well as decorative joinery and plasterwork on architraves, arches and balustrades. The court room itself also features original plaster cornice, stained glass windows and full suite of oak court room furniture (**Plate 38**).

Plates 36-37: Detail of cell corridor (left) and example of fairly recently refurbished cell (right) in Goole Police Station.

Plates 38-39: Detail court room (left) and prisoner's stairs to dock (right) in Goole Police Station.

8.4 Discussion

8.4.1 Goole Police Station represents a typical example for the period and region, possessing good architectural interest and exhibiting good quality materials and workmanship. Whilst historic features survive to a high degree in the incorporated magistrate's court, much of the interior of the police station has been altered through subsequent episodes of refurbishment.

8.4.2 Prior to listing the Humberside Police had planned to dispose of the site as part of wider restructuring and cost cutting measures. Use of the building has reduced as services have been centralised, although the station has remained an important base for local policing teams. In general these moves have been motivated by the existence of larger facilities in more modern buildings elsewhere that are better suited to the consolidation of teams and the move to more flexible working. Historical buildings of this period typically posses a much more rigid plan form which can not be altered without significant structural work and impact to the historic character of the building.

8.4.3 The recent closure of the custody suite was also influenced by the costs in keeping dedicated staff in the facility, but also due to the physical constraints of the site and the increasing non-compliance of the cells to modern Home Office standards. Prisoners are now transferred to larger custody centres in Hull and Scunthorpe.

8.4.4 A further factor influencing the sale is the shared occupation of the building with the magistrate's court. The court and police station were transferred to the ownership of the police authority *c.* 1994 and the court let on a peppercorn lease to the HM Courts Service. During the operation of the court the maintenance of the building was undertaken in collaboration by both parties. However since the closure of the court in 2011 the maintenance of the building has become more difficult.

8.4.5 The listing of the building was perceived by the Humberside Police as jeopardising their future plans for the building. Whilst plans were evolving, there was movement towards pursuing the demolition of the building and the sale of the land as part of local plans for the rejuvenation of the town centre. In this regards the listing has preserved the building, but has also necessitated a reassessment of the site by the police.

8.4.6 As a direct result the police are now deciding on whether the force can restructure to utilise Goole Police Station to a greater degree. This will likely see its expanded use as a base for local neighbourhood policing teams as well as moving other departments there such as CID and rapid response. This reuse will require expansion of parking space possibly necessitating the demolition of the prisoners exercise yard and possibly a store – both of which are modern extensions, and the potential reorganisation of sections of the interior. How the cells will be reused is unknown at this stage, but they present particular difficulties for adaption.

8.4.7 The magistrate's court remains an issue for the police, and is at time of writing being advertised for sale by GVP (managing the site on behalf of HMCTS) on a 125 year lease. There is a real need for maintenance in areas such as roofing and guttering which is likely to remain unresolved until the potential sale is resolved.

8.5 Conclusion

8.5.1 As an exemplar for the listing of a post-1840 police building in a period of economic contraction for the police it is important to take away lessons learnt in order to understand future outcomes and improve support for the continued use of the building.

8.5.2 The issues affecting the continued use of the station, pre-listing, related to the physical constraints of both the building and the site, as well as the ongoing maintenance and energy costs of occupying an aging building, and the uncertainty associated with the redundancy of the magistrate's court.

8.5.3 Listing in this instance has secured protection of a building that was under threat of demolition, but has introduced perceived restrictions on its use/sale and potentially added obligations for maintenance on the police during a time of financial austerity.

8.5.4 Consequently the listing of the building was largely unwelcomed by the police as adding constraints to its use in an already difficult period of reorganisation. Whilst the force have decided to not pursue further their plans for sale of the building, now reassessing how the it can continue to be used, there was a risk that the listing may have encouraged endeavours to dispose of the building.

8.5.5 From consultation at different levels within the Humberside Police it was evident that there was a degree of uncertainty in terms of what listing would mean for the future use of the site, hinging on a anticipated reduction in the potential saleability of the site (thus the decision not to sell) and a loss of flexibility in terms of how the building could be adapted to keep it in use. Advice and guidance provided by English Heritage on managing a listed building appears to have had minimal penetration within the police estates department, potentially owing to the general focus of the guidance or the pressure of other concerns preventing it being integrated into wider internal management plans.

8.5.6 Humberside Police do recognise the importance of listing in general, and have expressed interest in seeing guidance that proactively addresses heritage constraints in terms of the particular pressures affecting police. This would ideally draw on the issues highlighted in this report and bring in design guidance with reference to successful adaptions from across the country.

9. Case Study: Lutterworth, Leicestershire

Plate 40: Lutterworth Police Station, looking north.

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The police station complex in Lutterworth (**Plate 40**), Leicestershire, is situated at the corner of Gilmorton Road and Lower Leicester Road. The complex formerly comprised a police station, superintendent's house and magistrate's court and is Grade II Listed (List Entry No. 1228055).

9.1.2 Whilst slightly earlier than the targeted date range for this project (between 1850 and 1995), this station has been included as an exception due to the very unusual long occupation of the building by the Police Force from its construction until 2014. Whilst there are many purpose-built police stations of its period and type, the study identified few other examples that could claim to have been continentally occupied by the police for such a length of time.

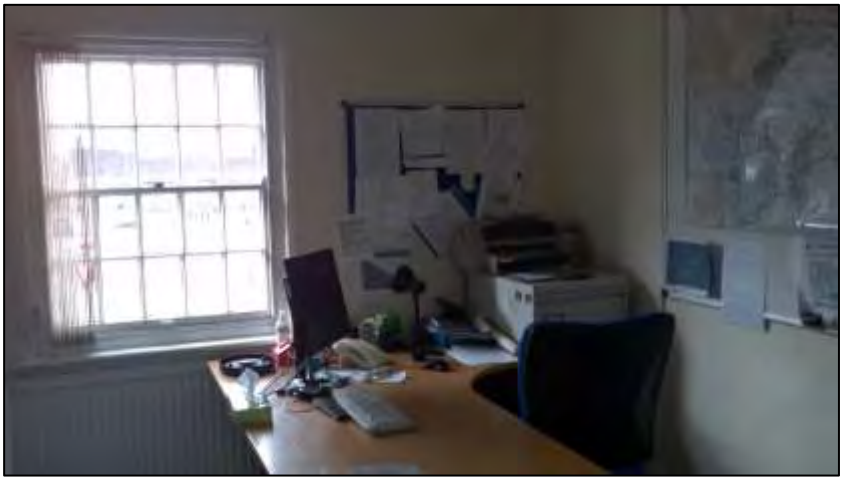
9.2 Historic Background

9.2.1 The police station and magistrate's court were purpose built in 1842, with the superintendent's house appearing to have been constructed as an addition soon after. Assessment of documentary sources indicates the building was designed by, the then County Architect and magistrate, William Parsons (1858 Institute of Civil Engineers: Obituaries and Goodall 2012, 7). This is in variance to the list entry which names Samuel Perkins Pick who was born in 1859.

9.2.2 The station formed part of a wider building programme following the formation of the Leicestershire Police in 1839 during a period of wide civil unrest associated with the Corn Laws and Charterist Movement. The county force was established under the guidance of Frederick Goodyer, a former Metropolitan police officer who had been brought in to establish the Leicester Borough Police in 1836 (Stanley 1975, 17). Following his appointment Mr Goodyer took stock of the buildings inherited from the parishes, reporting on their 'loathsome' state and a subsequent construction programme begun that saw four very similar police stations

erected between 1842 and 1846 at Lutterworth, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray and Bottesford (the latter of which is also Grade II Listed, List Entry No. 1360883).

Plate 41: View of the rear of Lutterworth Police Station, looking south.



Plates 42-43: Views of one of the first floor offices (left) and converted cell block (right)

9.3 Buildings

9.3.1 Access was gained into the police station building with Andrew Wroe, Head of Estates for Leicestershire Police. The superintendent's house and magistrate's court are in private ownership and was not accessible at time of appraisal.

9.3.2 The exterior of the police station comprises a two storey red brick structure with mid-level black brick band and eaves level timber cornice. The principle façade of the building is divided into three bays with a central shallow projecting pedimented bay containing the main entrance and featuring a constabulary badge above the first floor window.

9.3.3 Internally the station retains its original plan to a high degree which comprises two principal rooms on each floor with a central staircase and hallway. A single significant change comprises alterations associated with the creation of a modern enquiry counter. Evidence of internal

fixtures in the main station is limited as the interior has likely seen multiple periods of modernisation to provide comfortable services for the occupant police officers (**Plate 42**).

9.3.4 To the rear of the station there are two largely single-storey ranges (**Plate 41**). The eastern range is now divided into an office, kitchenette and toilets, but potentially may have comprised a parade room with a mess to the south where there was formerly a fireplace.

9.3.5 The western range contains the former cells, stable, one and a half storey garage, and two storey superintendent's house. Whilst the cells have been knocked through to create a locker room accessed from the main station, they retain their brick vaulted ceilings (**Plate 43**). The stable retains a cobbled floor and evidence for a removed partition and manger. The garage adjacent to the stable has been altered substantially in the twentieth century, most likely to accommodate motor vehicles, but probably had been originally a harness room and carriage house with evidence of a former fireplace and gas lamp sconce.

9.4 Discussion

9.4.1 The police station complex has gradually been sold off as elements of it have fallen out of use. Initially when the police station was transferred to the police from the County Council in 1994, the magistrates court, which was then disused, was sold off. The superintendent's house was subsequently sold off a few years later. At time of writing the station buildings were in the process of being sold to a private individual who has previously acquired the former magistrates and police house, and who in acquiring the station will bring all the buildings back under single ownership.

9.4.2 The building has not been classified internally as a "Police Station" for the last *c.*10 years, although an enquiry counter had been retained until recently and was still occupied by the local policing unit as part of the wider Harborough Beat. In recent years the building has principally been occupied as a base for the local neighbourhood team who do not keep a constant presence there but use it as a place to return to for breaks and when working at a desk is required.

9.4.3 As services have reduced parts of the building have gradually become disused, although the building as a whole has been maintained in a good condition. The cells in the station were still in use into the mid to late 20th century, but were closed as part of cost cutting measures through the reduction of the number of dedicated custodial staff and the ongoing costs of keeping the cells up to standard.

9.4.4 The sale of the building in 2014 has been as a result of the very low utilisation of the enquiry counter and its size which is too small to relocate other services to, and too large to justify keeping it in use simply for the use of the neighbourhood police team. Whilst the plans for its reuse are not confirmed, it is anticipated that planning permission will be sought to reuse the complex as a public house.

9.4.5 Despite its sale Leicestershire Police have stipulated as a condition that the new owner must retain a space within the complex it for the use of the police. Whilst this is unlikely to comprise more than an office, kitchenette and toilet facility, it will keep a police presence within the building.

9.5 Conclusion

9.5.1 The gradual reduction in the utilisation of the station reflects both the falling use of walk-in stations by members of the public for reporting crime, and the increasing functionality of

mobile data terminals that has reduced the number of activities a police constable needs to conduct in a station.

9.5.2 Research undertaken by the forces and HMIC have identified that the number of people using front counter services (stations or other buildings with publically accessible enquiries desks) has reduced with the majority of people contacting the police over the phone (HMIC 2012). With dropping numbers it becomes increasingly difficult to retain front counters in police stations when the money could more effectively benefit the public in other ways. As indicated in this example there is a move in many forces towards providing police front counter services in shared locations, such as council buildings.

9.5.3 Stations where the front counter has been closed are at an increased risk of disposal where they do not posses the flexibility to accommodate other services. In generally local policing teams require little space from which to operate, and traditional offices are often too large to justify the running costs just to accommodate them when they could have shared facilities within another public building. On the other hand the buildings are often not large enough, or situated within a constricted site, with insufficient space to accommodated larger administrative or response services. Whilst it is possible to scale reuse, or share the facility with other service such as in Easingwold, this is not always economic for the police in comparison to the cost benefit in selling a property and letting space within another service's property.

10. Case Study: Easingwold, North Yorkshire

Plate 44: Easingwold Police Station

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Easingwold Police Station (**Plate 44**) is a non-designated early Post-War period police station now under shared occupation by North Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary and Hambleton District Council. The building is situated within Easingwold Conservation Area but has been identified in the area assessment as a possible site for future development.

10.2 Historic Background

10.2.1 The first police station in Easingwold was located just northwest of Market Place shortly after the formation of the North Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary (NRYC) in 1856 following the County and Borough Police Act. The building provided accommodation for a Superintendent for the Bulmer Division, one of eight in the county (North Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary 1956, 20). Other provisions included cells and probable stables and cart house.

10.2.2 A significant reorganisation of the NRYC in 1947 set out the planned increase in the strength of the force from 127 to 627 men which took place over the following 10 years (*ibid,* 35). It is around the time of this expansion that the new police station in Easingwold was erected, surveyed by Ordnance Survey between the map editions of 1938 and 1952. Unfortunately relatively few records survive relating to the station, and North Yorkshire Police were unable to locate any historic information. Very similar buildings were erected in Helmsley and Saltburn (the latter of which is now owned by Cleveland Police).

Plate 45: Details of original public police telephone, hopper and bell push at Easingwold.

10.2.3 The new station included a combined police station with accommodation for two police constables, a detached garage, and two additional police houses. In the 1960s a court house was also constructed on the site. By 1996 the houses within the station were no longer in use and the northern part was converted to offices for police use, with the southern part converted to offices for Hambleton Council use in 1998.

10.2.4 In December 2008 Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service took the decision to dispose of the Court House which was bought and converted into a residential dwelling in 2009. The police station remains in use, although the enquiry office is now a shared desk for council and police enquiries.

10.3 Buildings

10.3.1 Easingwold Police Station comprises a two storey building of red brick laid in a stretcher bond with rusticated brick quoins and a hipped plain-tile roof. The main block of the building is essentially rectangular in plan with single storey service wings projecting from the east elevation. Between the service wings is an enclosed outside yard with high walls and iron grill ceiling relating to its former use as an exercise yard for those in custody.

10.3.2 The northern and southern parts of the building represent former accommodation with a police station in the centre on the ground floor and bedrooms over. The former accommodation is asymmetrical with the northern unit possessing a slightly larger footprint, evidently relating to the former division of ranks within the building. The building retains its original sash windows and exterior doors, rainwater goods (including Tudor Rose emblazoned hoppers), iron gate to the rear yard and external telephone cupboard (**Plate 45**).

Plates 46-47: Refurbished enquiry desk (left) and cells (now storage; right) in Easingwold Police Station.

10.3.3 The principal western elevation possesses projecting bays to the north and south with corniced segmental bay with small pane sash windows at ground floor level and three light sash windows on the first floor with plain stone sills and gauged brick lintel. The central bay contains a one and a half width doorway with panelled full width and half width doors, leaded overlight, and minimalist stone architrave with overlarge keystone. To either side of the door are two small paned sash windows with plain stone sills and gauged brick lintel. Across the first floor are four evenly spaced sash windows.

10.3.4 The north and south elevations step out to a hipped bay to the east with two sash windows on both floors. East of the projecting bays are entrances with pared window to one side and a single sash above.

10.3.5 Internally the central office has been divided with a glazed partition with enquiry desk and waiting area, most likely dating to when the building was converted for combined use by the police and council in 1998 (**Plate 46**). West of the office is a utility and storage area comprising a row of what had been cells which have now been converted to toilets (**Plate 47**), and two rooms used as a locker room and store which may have been formed from an originally larger single room. A corridor along beside the probable former cells ends at a door into the exercise yard.

10.3.6 To the north and south both dwellings comprise a central hall that retain their original staircases and which open into the front office. From the halls there two rooms are accessed at front and back at ground floor and three bedrooms on the first floor to front, back and to the centre of the building over the office. The kitchen wings are accessed from the back rooms and retain 1970s kitchen fittings. The southern unit also retains an original fitted dresser in the back room and a fireplace in the front room (**Plates 48**). A moveable tall chest of draws in the kitchen of the northern unit had likely been used as storage of items by constables, and may have been situated originally in the front office (**Plate 49**).

Plates 48-25: Details of surviving interior features within Easingwold Police Station comprising fireplace (left), built in dresser (centre) and movable storage cupboard (right).

10.4 Discussion

10.4.1 Easingwold Police Station is believed to be comparable to the condition of a large number of historic stations that are still in use. There has been considerable refurbishment of the facilities in the late twentieth century in order to initially improve the living accommodation of the resident police constables, and then in the 1990s to convert the former charge office into a joint service enquiry office and the accommodation block into offices. Whilst some elements of the earlier domestic spaces survive, very little has been retained from the operational parts of the building. Proposed refurbishment work proposed in late 2014 may see further losses of original internal features.

10.4.2 In terms of plan form, the change of use from accommodation to offices and the closure of the custody suite have altered access and movement around the building, although the arrangement of the dwellings does survive to a generally high degree. The custody area is the least interpretable; for whilst the plan of the rooms appears to have remained historic characteristic features (such as cell doors, beds, ventilation and method of lighting) have been removed.

10.4.3 Within the charge office and custody suite the original features have been removed due to a combination of health and safety concerns and functionality. The front counter is enclosed and designed such that the clerk can remove themselves from reach if they needed to, whilst an original open charge desk presents no such security.

10.5 Conclusion

10.5.1 The example of Easingwold is illustrative of rural or small town police stations which principally comprised accommodation with minimal operational space. Changes in the use of police stations over the last 20 years have seen the loss of much of police housing and more recently the movement away from providing local services. As a result the former distinction between domestic and operational spaces has been eroded and redundant facilities have been removed.

10.5.2 As is expected, repeated refurbishments and changes in use have a cumulative detrimental effect on the integrity of buildings as historic features are gradually removed or covered up. Of

interest in this example is the relative degree of loss between the two halves of the building, in which it is evident that there has been much less loss in the half let to the Council. This is perhaps a feature of landlord and tenant relations, but is also likely to be addressed in the forthcoming refurbishment.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer

Bedfordshire, Ampthill

Name	Ampthill Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WOBURN STREET AMPTHILL
Grid Reference	TL 03138 38138
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06005

Description

Irregular complex containing police station and magistrates' court. Police station is formed of three interconnected ranges comprising a two storey office and custody building parallel to Woburn Street and a low perpendicular single storey range with the principal entrance to the station in the gable-end. Windows are all modern replacements.

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed (Earliest)
1972	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Bedfordshire, Bedford

Name	Greyfriars Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	GREYFRIARS BEDFORD
Grid Reference	TL 04610 49849
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium (Of a period that is widly being replaced) Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06041

Significant Dates

1962	Constructed (Earliest)
1964	Opened

© Bedforshire Police

Location map

Description

Six storey central police station of concrete with 22 bays of steel frame glazed panels across all floors. Large off centre awning across principal entrance. A yard is situated behind the tower block and lined with single storey brick built structures.

When constructed it included extensive modern office space, with recreation facilities, gymnasium, rifle range and club premises.

Bedfordshire, Bedford

Name	Former County Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	GADSBY STREET BEDFORD
Grid Reference	TL 0521 4995
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	JAMES HORSFORD (ARCHITECT) SAMUEL FOSTER (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	00071

Significant Dates

1872	Constructed
1873	Opened

© Mel Gibbs 2014

Location map

Description

Two storey yellow brick built building of five bays in a 1:3:1 combination. Blue brick plinth, plain stone band (presumably once bearing a "Police Station" sign) across central 3 bays, corbelled eaves and pediment above central 3 bays. Pitched slate roof with two chimney stacks in each gable wall and one off centre stack. Arched carriage entrance to yard and three structures behind main building.

Sources: Bedfordshire HER ref MBD4249

Bedfordshire, Biggleswade

Name	Biggleswade Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	STATION ROAD BIGGLESWADE
Grid Reference	TL 1919 4439
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06050

Significant Dates

1939 Constructed

Location map

Description

Neo-Georgian style two storey brick built street fronting range of six bays in a 1:4:1 composition. The central four bays project forward with a cart passage through the centre. Plain stone bands at sill level of first floor and at cornice level with plain parapet above. Hipped plain tile roof. Larger range situated perpendicular within plot comprising two five bay deep wings connected by a seven bay range.

Bedfordshire, Linslade

Name	Former Linslade Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WING ROAD LINSLADE
Grid Reference	SP 91374 24805
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06855

Significant Dates

1872 Constructed (Earliest)

Location map

Description

Middle Victorian two storey building built of buff brick comprising a three bay villa style building with central porch with rusticated ashlar surround, and connecting bay to a projecting two bay façade with a panel engraved with "Police Court 1872" and ocular window. Numerous extensions to rear in complementary style. The station is of historical significance as the court where the perpetrators of the Great Train Robbery were tried in 1963 (pictured).

Sources: Buckinghamshire archives ref: Q/AP/76/1-8e

Berkshire, Bracknell

Name	Bracknell Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	THE BROADWAY BRACKNELL
Grid Reference	SU 87200 69426
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06088

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed (Earliest)
1967	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Principal three storey brick built range with green metal roof and regularly spaced windows across the long elevations. Adjacent perpendicular range and low single storey building between them. Constructed as part of a new civic centre in the 1960s comprising architecturally distinct buildings.

Berkshire, Burnham

Name	Former Burnham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	77-79 STOMP ROAD BURNHAM
Grid Reference	SU 92949 81813
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06123

Significant Dates

1925	Constructed (Earliest)
1930	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Neo-Georgian combined police station and magistrates court comprising a symmetrical frontage of 12 bays arranged 1:3:4:3:1 comprising a central pedimented court with two storey pavilions to either side linked by single-storey ranges. The building is built of red brick with rusticated brick quoins and hipped plain tile roof. Porches located either side of the central court with brick arched opens, cornice and carved stone signs bearings "Police Station" to the west and "Court Entrance" to the east. The pavilions have separate entrances and had likely originally comprised accommodation.

Berkshire, Hungerford

Name	Hungerford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	PARK STREET HUNGERFORD
Grid Reference	SU 33984 68462
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	JOSEPH MORRIS (ARCHITECT) COUNTY SURVEYOR (PRACTICE) RICHARD NICHOLLS HOSKINS (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01916

Description

Two storey red brick building of five bays arranged 1:3:1 with projecting brick pedimented bays at either end with decorative brickwork 'X'. On the inside of each projecting bay is a porch and between the two is a barred window and the date "1864" picked out in raised brick headers. The building cost £862 to build.

The station had originally comprised accommodation for a sergeant and constable with cells on the ground floor. The accommodation was gradually turned over to operational use, until in 1988 when the whole interior was refurbished.

Sources: Berkshire Archives refs: C/AR/P12/14/1-8 and Q/APC10; Berkshire HER ref: MWB18245

Significant Dates

1864 Constructed

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Location map

Berkshire, Iver

Name	Iver Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HIGH STREET IVER
Grid Reference	TQ 03693 81206
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	F.B. POOLEY (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02473

Description

Single storey rectangular brick built building with steep pitched plain tile roof and exposed rafters at eaves. Small paved area to front and car park to rear.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Buckinghamshire, p.413)

Significant Dates

1967 Constructed

© Thames Valley Police

Location map

Berkshire, Mortimer

Name	The Old Police House
Type	Police Station
Address	THE STREET MORTIMER
Grid Reference	SU 66674 64274
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01748

Description

Two storey domestic style police station constructed in red and blue brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof with street facing gable. Rusticated brick quoins. Contemporary lean-to against western elevation.

Source: Berkshire HER: MWB20763

Significant Dates

1800 Constructed (Earliest)

1870 Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Berkshire, Newbury

Name	The Old Police House (also George House)
Type	Police Station
Address	PELICAN LANE NEWBURY
Grid Reference	SU 47078 67767
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01901

Description

Two storey rendered brick structure of six bays with two projecting gabled bays at either end. Enclosed porches are located in the angles of the projecting bays. To the rear of the main block is a parallel range.

Similar to other police stations in the area, the front range had likely originally been principally divided into accommodation for a constable and sergeant with minimal operational facilities in the way of cells. The range behind had likely contained the magistrates court. The building has been converted to residential accommodation.

Source: Berkshire HER: MWB16454

Significant Dates

1856	Constructed (Earliest)
1865	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Berkshire, Windsor

Name	The Old Court and Admiral House
Type	Fire and Police Station
Address	ST LEONARDS ROAD WINDSOR
Grid Reference	SU 96399 76268
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	E.A. STRICKLAND (ARCHITECT) BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) Y. J. LOVELL (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	00417

Significant Dates

1905	Constructed (Earliest)
1907	Opened

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Location map

Description

Edwardian Baroque style former combined police station, fire station and magistrates court. Brick built of two floors and a sub-basement. Extensive sandstone ashlar architectural detailing forming plinth; banded piers with continuous bands into Gibbs surrounds and transom of ground floor windows; porches; lugged architraves around paired windows at first floor, and cornice. Parapet wall enlivened by shaped and pedimented gables marking the entrances into each section of the building. Pronounced pedimented bays frame the area of the magistrates court with entrances in each possessing large stone porches supported on columns. The police station to the south of the building includes a more domestic style range including bay windows but continues the architectural elements of the main building. The fire station is set back from the main frontage at the north of the range comprising two appliance bays with rusticated piers, panelled cornice engraved with the words "Fire Station" and elaborate pedimented gable.

Sources: Berkshire Archives ref: WI/SW1/23/1-33

Bristol, Avonmouth

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	AVONMOUTH ROAD AVONMOUTH
Grid Reference	ST 51780 78051
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT) JAMES GREENSLADE (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06020

Description

Early adoption of Neo-Georgian style in red brick with ashlar first storey and hipped slate roof with flat top. The ground floor has large windows with moulded segmental arches and prominent keystones. A central doorway in the north elevation is panelled with fanlight over. Windows on the first floor are tall rectangular with narrow stone surround and modern frames. Above the first floor is a heavy stone cornice. Small square dormer windows with timber cornices light the attic. To the rear of the building is a single storey range in rougher brick. The building is currently operational but planned for closure in 2016/17.

Source: Bristol Record Office ref: 8014/4

Significant Dates

1890	Constructed (Earliest)
1900	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Bristol, St Philips

Name	Trinity Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	TRINITY ROAD ST PHILIPS
Grid Reference	ST 60050 73454
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06683

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Red brick built two storey citadel type station. The building comprises a regular rectangular office block fronting Bragg's Lane with regularly spaced square windows above first floor level with connecting wing to austere two storey block with few windows connecting to a single storey range to the north along Trinity Road. Originally possessing even fewer windows then at present, the eastern elevation to Trinity Road comprising a continuous blind brick wall with occasional piers with blue brick panels, and several inserted first floor windows. The building is in use but is being considered for closure.

Bristol, Staple Hill

Name	Former Staple Hill Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BROAD STREET STAPLE HILL
Grid Reference	ST 65459 75852
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	M.H. MEDLAND (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02109

Significant Dates

1899	Constructed

Location map

Description

Gothic revival influenced two storey former police station in rock faced stone with ashlar detailing and red tile roof. Principal building comprising street fronting range with projecting gabled bays at either end and porch with engraved lintel reading "Gloucestershire Police Station". Building extents to the rear with three pitched bays, the western continuing to form a large wing. To the west of the station is a detached former petty session court. The building is proposed for conversion to a residential care home.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Glos: Vale & Forest of Dean, p.686)

Bristol, Westbury-on-trym

Name	Former Westbury Police station
Type	Police Station
Address	HIGH STREET WESTBURY-ON-TRYM
Grid Reference	ST 57145 77455
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	M.H. MEDLAND (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06781

Description

Gothic Revival influenced two storey building of snecked rock faced stone with pitched plain tile roof. Principal east facing elevation has a projecting bay with bay window on the ground floor and eight light window with mullions and transom over with pointed arch above containing a panel with coat of arms. Entrance in side of projecting bay with low arched lintel and overlight. Windows across the remaining elevations are all stone framed two light windows in singular or grouped sets. Ball finials to gable ends. Similar in design to stations by M.H. Medland, county architect of Gloucestershire. The building is now used as offices.

Source: HER ref: 2727M

Significant Dates

1869 Constructed

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Location map

Buckinghamshire

Name	Former Aylesbury Police Station and Constabulary Headquarters
Type	Police Station
Address	EXCHANGE STREET
Grid Reference	SP 82086 13574
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	C.H. RILEY (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) MESSRS WEBSTER & CANNON (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: High Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06896

Significant Dates

1935 Opened

Location map

Description

Two detached brick built buildings of two storeys and seven bays with stone detailing and hipped slate roofs. South-western building lies at junction of Exchange Street and Walton Street with angled corner with pedimented window. Main southeast elevation organised 1:2:1:2:1 with projecting bays at either end and central pedimented door with large window above projecting into a parapet wall. Northeast building organised 1:1:3:1:1 with projecting bays with adjacent doors to either end and three square headed windows with arches over to centre. Vehicular entrance between buildings with matching gate piers.

The building contained on completion the county headquarters, recreation rooms and police station with accommodation for inspector, superintendent and four single constables. Recently bought by Council and future reuse or demolition not yet decided.

Sources: www.aylesburytowncouncil.gov.uk/Document/Defaultcd79.pdf

Buckinghamshire, Amersham

Name	Amersham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	KING GEORGE V ROAD AMERSHAM
Grid Reference	SU 9 9
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	F.B. POOLEY (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02413

Description

Modern rectangular building of three storeys with flat roof. Each long elevation is divided into 11 regular bays of windows flanked by brick piers. Built of brown brick with rendered recessed panels beneath each window and across the top of the elevation. Forms part of a civic complex including library, court, council offices and health centre built between 1960 and 1980.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Buckinghamshire, p.139)

Significant Dates

1961	Constructed (Earliest)
1964	Constructed (Latest)

© Thames Valley Police

Location map

Buckinghamshire, Beaconsfield

Name	Former Beaconsfield Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 29 WINDSOR END BEACONSFIELD
Grid Reference	SU 94581 89963
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Unassigned Condition: Unassigned
Gazetteer ID	01949

Description

Domestic Revival influenced red brick built complex described as Pevsner as 'more like a factory or warehouse than a public building'. Comprises a single storey street fronting range with gabled two storey north bay and large two storey rear wing. Polychromatic brickwork to window lintels, including pointed arch to main entrance, corbelled out eaves and county crest. Hipped plain tile roof and half-hipped gables.

Contained magistrates' court, police station and most likely accommodation for a sergeant. The building was reused as court offices in the late 20th century and more recently as the county coroner's office.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Buckinghamshire, p.172)

Significant Dates

1870 Constructed

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Location map

Buckinghamshire, Chesham

Name	Chesham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BROAD STREET CHESHAM
Grid Reference	SP 96129 02035
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06159

Description

Classically influenced modern brick built building comprising central pedimented bay with low wings to either side. Central arched doorway. Details in narrow stonework including stringcourse and suggestion of quoins.

Significant Dates

1980	Constructed (Earliest)
1990	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Buckinghamshire, Chesham

Name	Former Chesham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BROAD STREET CHESHAM
Grid Reference	SP 96138 02059
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06856

Description

Neo-Georgian style two storey building divided into seven bays organised 1:2:1:2:1 comprising projecting bays with Italianate windows and rusticated brick quoins at either end and a central prominent doorway with stone architrave and window above rising above eaves. Panel above central window is engraved "Police Station". Hipped tiled roof.

Station developed on site of earlier 1860s station and operated until construction of new station in the 1980s in adjacent plot. Recently been in use as offices.

Sources: National Archives, Kew, ref: HLG 51/141

Significant Dates

1930	Constructed (Earliest)
1940	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Buckinghamshire, Gerrards Cross

Name	Gerrads Cross Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	OXFORD ROAD GERRARDS CROSS
Grid Reference	TQ 01721 87197
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06282

Description

Neo-Georgian influenced station built in brick laid in Flemish bond of nine bays and three storeys including dormer lit attic. Hipped pantile roof. Window openings are minimalist possessing hidden lintels, with a single keystone above the central first floor window. In the centre of the elevation is a single entrance with stone pedimented architrave. Plain stone roundels in bays to either side of centre.

Significant Dates

1940	Constructed (Earliest)
1950	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Buckinghamshire, High Wycombe

Name	High Wycombe Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	QUEEN VICTORIA ROAD HIGH WYCOMBE
Grid Reference	SU 86640 92816
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	E.A.L. MARTYN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02303

Description

Neo-Georgian red brick nine bay two storey building with dormer lit attic. Gauged brickwork frame and lintels to windows on both floors within each bay with plain stone stringcourse forming sills of first floor windows. Central entrance with stone architrave with broken pediment and coat of arms. Lintel of door has carved panel bearing "Police Station". Hipped pantile roof with flat centre section.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Buckinghamshire, p.388)

Significant Dates

1935	Constructed (Earliest)
1937	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Cambridgeshire, Ely

Name	Ely Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NUTHOLT LANE ELY
Grid Reference	TL 54193 80553
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) P.R. ARTHUR (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06252

Description

Modern small brick built police station with detached ambulance station. Flat roofed. Two storey ranges facing onto Nutholt Lane and Lynn Road with single storey building in between. Detached garages and stores to the rear. Recent refurbishments including replacement of windows and addition of new porch.

Significant Dates

1968 Constructed

Location map

Cambridgeshire, Linton

Name	Former Linton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 25 SYMONDS LANE LINTON
Grid Reference	TL 55955 47053
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06858

Significant Dates

1855	Constructed
1958	Closed

Location map

Description

Mid Victorian domestic style building in a yellow brick with red brick details including quoins and areas of diamond brick pattern. The building plan is symmetrical and comprises a double gabled façade off of a central range and projecting rear ranges from either side.

The building most likely comprised accommodation for a sergeant and constable with cells and stables to the rear. It was built at a time when divisional stations were being erected throughout rural Cambridgeshire, the Linton one cost £1040. The building was apparently severely damaged in August 1855 by “idle and disorderly persons.” The Police Station in Symonds Lane finally closed in 1958 when the new Cambridge Road Police Station was opened.

Sources: www.lintonhistory.org.uk

Cambridgeshire, Ramsey

Name	Ramsey Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BLENHEIM ROAD RAMSEY
Grid Reference	TL 28403 85012
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06588

Significant Dates

1901	Constructed (Earliest)
1926	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Two storey police station in domestic revival style with rendered brickwork and tiled hipped roof. The ground floor of the façade projects out forming two bay windows and an wide semi-circular porch. An adjoining former magistrate's court is contemporary and forms a prominent element of the design with projecting porch and gable incorporating a large semi-circular window.

The north west half of the station is depicted as separate on historic maps indicating the station had likely comprised accommodation in that area.

Cambridgeshire, St Ives

Name	St Ives Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NORRIS ROAD ST IVES
Grid Reference	TL 31346 71688
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06681

Significant Dates

1975	Constructed

Location map

Description

Modern single storey red brick building with flat roof. Modern glazing units in place of former steel frame glazed panels. 'L' shaped plan enclosing courtyard with stores and garages around an adjacent yard.

Cambridgeshire, Stanground

Name	Former Standground Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 30 SOUTH STREET STANGROUND
Grid Reference	TL 20164 97089
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06857

Description

Domestic vernacular style yellow brick built building comprising two storey three bay structure, possibly dwelling, and attached single storey pitched roofed range incorporating a window lintel engraved with the words "Police Station". Red brick is used in the window surrounds and as pilasters on the two-storey element with much less detailing on the single storey range.

Significant Dates

1901	Constructed (Earliest)
1914	Constructed (Latest)

© Barker Storey Matthews

Location map

Cheshire, Alderley Edge

Name	Former Alderley Edge Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HEYES LANE ALDERLEY EDGE
Grid Reference	SJ 84692 78702
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06873

Description

Domestic Revival style building of two storeys comprising two central projecting gables with wings comprising a bay to the east and three bays to the west. The ground floor level of the building is built from exposed brickwork with sandstone ashlar dressings forming stone mullioned windows and three-centred arched doors in the eastern gable and the western wing. The eastern bays windows have been replaced with uPVC units. A decorative terracotta band runs around the gables and eastern wing above first floor level incorporating a panel on the east gable reading "County Constabulary". The first floor is of roughcast render with jettied bay windows in the gables and a dormer window below eaves in the west wing. Exposed mock timber framing is present in the gable ends. Now reused as dwellings.

Significant Dates

1899	Constructed (Earliest)
1909	Constructed (Latest)

© Museum of Policing in Cheshire

Location map

Cheshire, Little Sutton

Name	Former Little Sutton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHESTER ROAD LITTLE SUTTON
Grid Reference	SJ 36983 76982
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06872

Description

Middle Victorian style building built in red brick laid in Flemish bond with polychrome brickwork relieving arches above gothic ashlar windows. Steeply pitched slate tiled roof with simple gable accents. The building plan comprises a principal east-west range with projecting gabled bay to the centre of the south elevation and projecting wing to the north. A single storey flat roofed bay lies along the north wall to the west of the wing.

Significant Dates

1869	Constructed (Earliest)
1873	Constructed (Latest)

© Museum of Policing in Cheshire

Location map

Cheshire, Nantwich

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 96 WELSH ROW NANTWICH
Grid Reference	SJ 64619 52427
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01892

Description

Middle Victorian style brick built station of two storeys. Divided into seven bays arranged 1:2:1:2:1 with projecting gables to the centre and ends of the building. Original entrance situated within central bay with inserted doors in bays 2 and 6. Windows are framed in ashlar with drip moulds. Unadorned stone shields situated in gable end of bays 1 and 7 with an engraved sign reading "Cheshire Constabulary" in the central bay. In plan bay 1 continues back to form a wing, with a separate two storey former court situated behind bays 2-7. The building has been converted into dwellings.

Source: Cheshire East HER ref: 179/10/0

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed (Earliest)
1876	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Cheshire, Neston

Name	Neston Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HINDERTON ROAD NESTON
Grid Reference	SJ 29644 77577
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02253

Description

A group of four buildings comprised of two small houses that frame a long central building, with an extensive modern extension behind. Original buildings in dark brown brick laid in Flemish bond with artificial slate hipped roof. Buildings in Neo-Georgian style with Domestci Revival influences. Central building comprises seven bays with parapet breaking the low level eaves within the central five bays, and rusticated brick quoins. Pedimented doors in bays 2 and 6. Formerly the Cheshire crest featured above the central first floor window, but this has been removed. Converted to residential care home.

Significant Dates

1939	Constructed
1939	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Cheshire, Widnes

Name	Widnes Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MILTON ROAD WIDNES
Grid Reference	SJ 51357 85577
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	ROGER BOOTH (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02464

Description

Large modernist police station comprising a four storey tower block with copper clad roof and 26 bays of steel framed glazed panels. Cladding to ends of block is of polished crushed white concreted stone. Adjacent two storey building linked by single storey flat roofed block comprises a polished concrete clad box raised on concrete piers with steel frame glazed panels along the short elevations. A line of copper clad skylights align with entrance up double flight of concrete stairs to south. To north of the tower block is two storey range incorporating a multi-pitched copper clad roof raised above a clerestory. The building is proposed for closure.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Lancashire: South, p.422)

Significant Dates

1966	Constructed (Earliest)
1967	Constructed (Latest)

© Richard Brook - Manchester School of Architecture

Location map

Cornwall, Camborne

Name	Camborne Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SOUTH TERRACE CAMBORNE
Grid Reference	SW 64626 39623
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	F. KENNETH HICKLIN (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06131

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed (Earliest)
1967	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Linear two-storey block of rendered brickwork with pitched slate roof. Domestic style vernacular. Northwest façade faced with narrow coursed stone with off centre large glazed panel. All windows modern replacements. Single storey custody suite abuts east elevation and connects to large 1980s extension.

Cornwall, Falmouth

Name	Former Falmouth Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BERKLEY VALE FALMOUTH
Grid Reference	SW 80533 32799
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02151

Description

Fine Free Style police station in snecked stone with ashlar detailing and slate pitched roof. Elevation divided into two units of three bays, with Dutch gables with three light lancet windows and ball finials. Storeys are divided by moulded stringcourse. The western unit posses central pilastered doorway with arched fanlight, a panel above the first floor with engraving reading "Cornwall County Constabulary" and a 1901 date stone beneath the central third storey window. The east unit posses segmented bay windows with parapet balustrade either side of a central doorway. Windows across the elevation are ranked with arched transomed windows on the ground floor, three-centre arched transomed windows on the first and square headed windows on the third. The building is reused as flats.

Source: Cornwall HER ref: MCO54220

Significant Dates

1901 Constructed

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Location map

Cornwall, St Cleer

Name	Former St Cleer Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ST CLEER
Grid Reference	SX 24778 68193
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01849

Description

Unusual style combining heavy set window architraves, rounded corners, a tall central gable, a steep hipped roof and stumpy central 12 flue chimney stack orientated parallel to the façade. The building comprises two storeys and three bays in snecked stone. The ground floor windows were probably originally doors and approximate double the height of the first floor windows which are situated just under the eaves. A coat of arms is situated in the gable end and "County Police Station" is engraved in the lintel over the central doorway.

Source: Cornwall HER ref: MCO54217

Significant Dates

1859 Constructed

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Location map

Cornwall, St Columb

Name	Former St Columb Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NEW ROAD ST COLUMB
Grid Reference	SW 91447 63899
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01770

Description

Domestic vernacular style two storey snecked stone façade building with a hipped slate roof. Rear elevations built from rubble laid to courses with brick lintels. Building as constructed differs from submitted drawings in terms of plan form. The building provided for an inspector, a married constable, a barrack room for single constables, wash rooms, guard room and two cells. The building is now occupied as a dwelling.

Sources: Cornwall HER ref: MCO54324 and Cornwall Record Office ref: D147/EL/48A

Significant Dates

1860 Constructed (Earliest)

1870 Constructed (Latest)

© Cornwall Record Office

Location map

Cornwall, Truro

Name	Former Truro Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ST CLEMENTS HILL TRURO
Grid Reference	SW 83065 44863
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02409

Significant Dates

1974	Constructed
2014	Closed

Description

Brutalist style five storey police headquarters in concrete and grey brick with steel frame glazed panels. The design has a strong vertical element provided by corner turrets with glazed angled corners contrasting with the horizontal bands in the glazed panels. A large bay projects from the third floor supported on two concrete piers. Access to the pedestrian entrance is on the first floor up a long inclined ramp. The building is proposed for demolition under a consented planning application for the erection of retirement homes.

Location map

Cornwall, Tywardreath

Name	Former Tywardreath Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 3 BRAMBLE DEIVE, WOODLANE AVENUE TYWARDREATH
Grid Reference	SX 08309 54405
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Unassigned Threat: Unassigned Condition: Unassigned
Gazetteer ID	02287

Description

Neo-Georgian influenced police station and police house terrace. Building comprises two storeys and seven bays with rendered exterior, plain band between storeys, low arched windows and hipped slate roof. The west most two bays comprised the Police Station, whilst the central three likely comprised accommodation for a sergeant and the eastern two bays contained barracks or a married constables' lodgings. There is a small glazed porch in front of the door in the centre of the façade with blue glazing strips. The station had a front counter and offices but no cells, for which people were taken to St Austell. The building is now in use as dwellings.

Sources: Cornwall HER ref: MCO54211 and www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-208000-54000/page/14

Significant Dates

1931	Constructed (Earliest)
1965	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Cumbria, Alston

Name	Former Alston Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ALSTON
Grid Reference	NY 72026 46289
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	05997

Description

Tudor Revival style stone built station of two storeys and three bays with pitched slate roof. The building has a central projecting gabled bay with low arched door with drip mould flanked to either side by lancet windows. Above the door is a panel which may have contained the Police Station sign. Windows on the ground floor are square sashes within arched opening with crude arched drip moulds (likely replacements), and those on the second floor are square sashes.

The building reputedly contained offices, cells, a court room, magistrate's retiring room and toilets on the ground floor with accommodation for the sergeant on the first floor. Now occupied as dwelling.

Sources: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-372000-546000/page/9

Significant Dates

1883 Constructed

Location map

Cumbria, Barrow-in-furness

Name	Barrow-In-Furness Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	DUKE STREET BARROW-IN-FURNESS
Grid Reference	SD 19859 69040
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06030

Significant Dates

1940	Constructed (Earliest)
1949	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Modern style with Neo-Georgian influence. Three storey red brick with hipped slate roof. Situated on a corner plot with principal elevation facing north onto Duke Street. Forms a courtyard plan with two street elevations to the northeast and northwest, a single depth range to the southeast and a larger block to the southwest. The street elevations are framed by projecting corner bays with three light mullioned windows. Elevations between are divided into regularly spaced vertical panels with glazing on each floor and natural stone panels between. On the principal elevation the ground floor is open, supported on columns, allowing access into a central courtyard.

Cumbria, Bowness-on-windermere

Name	Bowness-on-Windermere Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LAKE ROAD BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE
Grid Reference	SD 40831 97456
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06084

Significant Dates

1926	Constructed (Earliest)
1938	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Description

Single storey slate built building with sandstone detailing and hipped slate roof flanked two storey dwellings and with a court house behind. The central range comprises nine bays with a central arched court entrance flanked by two small stone framed windows and with a stepped sandstone parapet above with carved central coat of arms. The police entrance is situated on the northeast elevation, where there is a modern flat roofed extension.

Source: Kendal Archive Centre ref: WC/A/A145

Cumbria, Cockermouth

Name	Former Cockermouth Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MAIN STREET COCKERMOUTH
Grid Reference	NY 12186 30721
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02054

Description

Two storey stone built building comprising a southern range set back from Main Street and two rear wings. The southern elevation possess a central elliptically arched cart passage with paired classically influenced stone framed windows above projecting partly within a crow stepped gable with 1894 date stone. Bays either side of the centre contain paired windows at the ground floor with single windows above situated partly within dormers. Building now reused as restaurant and flats.

Significant Dates

1894 Constructed

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Location map

Cumbria, Dalton-in-furness

Name	County Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 143 STATION ROAD DALTON-IN-FURNESS
Grid Reference	SD 23151 74120
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06209

Significant Dates

1897 Constructed

© Martin and Jean Norgate

Location map

Description

Two to three storey building of rusticated stone laid to courses. Middle Victorian style with Gothic Revival influences. Principal façade forms five bays comprising a gabled bays of three storeys to wither side with segmented bay windows at ground floor and paired tall square headed windows at first and second floor level. The central bay is gabled with three four light windows with mullion and transom at ground floor and two nine light windows with mullions and transoms. Above the first floor windows is a sign bearing the words "County Police Station", and a coat of arms with ornate pedimented surround. Octagonal piers are formed at the upper part of the central gable surmounted by bronze figures, with plain coping rising to a plinth with a spread winged eagle.

Internally the building was divided to comprise an inspector's house to the east, police office and constables lodgings to the west and a magistrates court and cells in the centre. The building retains a morgue table in the cellar of the inspector's house, tiled cells and iron gates, wooden panelling to the court rooms, wallpaper, and tiled bathroom.

Sources: Barrow Archives ref: Z/1082

Cumbria, Greenodd

Name	Former Greenodd Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MAIN STREET GREENODD
Grid Reference	SD 31348 82629
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06301

Description

Two storey square plan slate built structure of Late Victorian domestic style comprising three bays and a pitched slate roof. The gabled northern bay possesses segmented bay window covered with a pitched roof, a single tall four light timber framed windows with small paned upper lights and plain chamfered lintel, and simple gable ornament of pediment and parallel rails. Central bay contains an entrance with square fan light, with a pitched slate porch with similar gable ornament. The southern bay has similar timber framed windows on both floors with the upper one projecting above eaves level into a dormer with gable ornament. Above the porch is a stone carved crest with coat of arms and "Constabulary Station". Reused as dwelling.
Data from Old Cumbria Gazetteer (http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/thelakes/html/lgaz/lgazfram.htm)

Significant Dates

1891	Constructed (Earliest)
1901	Constructed (Latest)

© Martin and Jean Norgate

Location map

Cumbria, Kendal

Name	Keswick Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BUSHER WALK KENDAL
Grid Reference	SD 51501 93240
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06382

Description

Rectangular courtyard plan building of three storeys to the north, east and west with two storey range to the south and single storey flat roofed entrance to the southwest. Southern range is the original 1960s building with stone clad gable and rendered elevations with regularly spaced modern window units. The remaining structure was added in the 1970s and comprises a coursed rubble clad ground floor with natural slate fascia and buff brick upper storeys with regularly spaced square steel framed windows with narrow stone surrounds. Refurbished in recent years.

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed (Earliest)
1968	Constructed (Latest)
1970s	Extended

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Location map

Cumbria, Kirkby Lonsdale

Name	Former Kirkby Lonsdale Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HORSE MARKET KIRKBY LONSDALE
Grid Reference	SD 6119 7876
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06406

Description

Two storey snecked stone built building in Gothic Revival style, comprising two units To south is a two storey three bay domestic style building with two staggered three light mullioned windows with stone surround and relieving arches above to north, single door with square fanlight in centre and two light mullioned windows to south. This element likely comprised accommodation for the officer and constables. To the north is a narrower two storey building of three bays with entrances either side a central cart passage and narrow window at ground floor and two light windows with mullions and stone surrounds at first floor either side of central six light window with mullions and transom rising into a gabled dormer. To the north is a two storey lean-to porch with three-pointed arch undercroft, with small two light window over and door accessed up a flight of steps with carved lintel with the date "1880" and the letters A and H.

Significant Dates

1880 Constructed

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Location map

Derbyshire, Bolsover

Name	Bolsover Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LIMEKILN FIELDS ROAD BOLSOVER
Grid Reference	SK 47431 70656
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06075

Description

Domestic revival style brick built building with steeply pitched hipped tile roof. Comprises a two storey L plan street frontage with projecting northern bay with paired small pane sash windows on both floors, a gabled central bay with entrance on ground floor and small sash above and single sash windows on both floors of the southern bay. To the rear of the building is a wide single storey building (possibly a parade room) and to the rear of that there is a modern single storey extension.

Significant Dates

1921	Constructed (Earliest)
1938	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Derbyshire, Buxton

Name	Buxton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SILVERLANDS BUXTON
Grid Reference	SK 0632 7339
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06130

Description

Neo-Georgian snecked stone built two storey building with an unusual gently curving façade of 17 bays comprising a 13 bay central range with hipped slate roof with regularly spaced small pane sash windows on both floors and a wide entrance in the central three bays with central double door with flanking windows within a plain stone surround. To the east and west are two bay wings with flat roofs which continue back at an angle to a shorter rear range such that in plan the building forms a trapezoid.

Significant Dates

1954	Constructed (Earliest)
1973	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Derbyshire, Chesterfield

Name	Chesterfield Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BEETWELL STREET CHESTERFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 38389 70912
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06165

Description

Modern brick built four storey building with L plan. Hipped artificial slate roof with flat top continues down to above second floor with windows in third and fourth floors recessed in. Second floor has a continuous line of projecting square bays in matt metallic cladding. Ground floor has irregularly spaced small windows. From the north elevation there is a projecting four storey high brick bay, with sloping top imitating a gabled wall. To the west of it is the principal entrance within a wide canopied bay.

Significant Dates

1980	Constructed (Earliest)
1990	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Derbyshire, Derby

Name	Cotton Lane Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	COTTON LANE DERBY
Grid Reference	SK 36151 34060
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06218

Description

Modern red brick building comprising a central four storey block with narrow windows arranged in continuous vertical strips up the building and single storey flat roofed sections around the west and south.

Significant Dates

1972	Constructed (Earliest)
1978	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Derbyshire, Ilkeston

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WHARNCLIFFE ROAD ILKESTON
Grid Reference	SK 46404 41660
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	HENRY KILFORD (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02192

Description

Jacobethan influenced two storey brick built structure forming a U shaped plan with originally single storey block between the rear wings with additional flat roofed first floor added over. The principal north elevation is divided into 7 bays, organised 1-2-1-2-1 with ashlar quoins, moulded string course, and parapet wall with ball finials at corners. Bays project at either side of the façade with eight light windows on both floors with mullions, transom and drip moulding. The central bay is ashlar built and projects with wide central doorway with arched head and drip mould, a segmental crenelated bay window at first floor and shaped gable above with ball finials containing a coat of arms. The returns of the projecting bays either side are of the same architectural style for one bay before continuing in a utilitarian style with low arched sash windows and pitched slate roof. To the rear between the wings a modern balcony has been constructed at first floor level with awning over.

Internally the building has been completely refurbished, although the original floor plan is still largely evident indicating offices and operational rooms had occupied the centre of the main block with accommodation in the west wing and cells and custody in the east wing. No original fixtures or fittings survive internally.

This is not a listed building or a locally listed building, but it has been recognised as making a positive contribution to the Ilkeston conservation area. The building has been converted for use as offices; interior features (e.g. the cells) have not been retained.

Significant Dates

1906	Constructed

© James Hall

Location map

Derbyshire, Langley Mill

Name	Former Langley Mill Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	STATION ROAD LANGLEY MILL
Grid Reference	SK 44584 46944
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06884

Description

Two storey brick built structure with cogged brick cornice hipped slate roof. Three bay façade with central door with pilasters and cornice and small paned windows with plain stone frames to either side at both floors. Above the door is a blank panel presumably for signage and a small square window above. Later single storey flat roofed wing extends from east side of the building to the rear.

Derbyshire Constabulary Station. Very similar design to the stations built in Clay Cross and Ripley between 1875 and 1885. Likely comprised accommodation for a police constable and cells. Reused as a dwelling.

Significant Dates

1875	Constructed (Earliest)
1881	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Derbyshire, Renishaw

Name	Former Court House and Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	STATION ROAD RENISHAW
Grid Reference	SK 4433 7826
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	None recorded
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02118

Description

Two storey building forming two blocks built of red brick laid in Flemish bond with hipped slate roofs. The southern range comprises four bays with segmented bay window across both floors to the south with plain sash frames. To north is a doorway with high overlight, stone frame with plain cornice with a carved sign over reading "Constabulary". Above door and in northern two bays are four paned sash windows within stone architraves. A plain stone stringcourse crosses the elevation in line with first floor window sills and a simple moulded cornice at eaves. The northern unit is set back from the road and comprises three bays with central doorway similar to that in south unit but with "Court House" sign and six paned sashes arranged in vertical sets of three in remaining bays.

A set of plans dating to 1995 show that the interior remained largely intact at this time, including a set of cells, exercise yard, parade room, sergeants' office, charge office, witnesses waiting room, and court room.

Reused as dwelling and situated on line of proposed HS2.

Source: Derbyshire HER ref: MDR14111

Significant Dates

1900	Constructed (Earliest)
1921	Constructed (Latest)
1995	Change of Use

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Location map

Derbyshire, South Normanton

Name	Former South Normanton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MARKET STREET SOUTH NORMANTON
Grid Reference	SK 44085 56437
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06860

Description

Two storey red brick build building forming a L plan with hipped slate roof and eastern single storey pitched roof range. Principal western elevation lies at pavements edge, comprises three bays with entrance in north bay with narrow overlight and stone architrave with plain cornice and panel over presumably having once contained the words "Constabulary". Above door is narrow four light sash window in stone frame. Second bay contains wider sashes of similar style on both floors and southern bay is wider with central windows in same style. Short rear range behind southern two bays with additional single storey outbuildings. Additional single storey range to north contains to short arched openings (now blind) at high level in wall, presumably comprising windows into the former cells.

The building is believed to have housed operational rooms in the street fronting range with cells to the north and accommodation in range behind. Now reused as single dwelling. Materials and decoration similar to station built in Renishaw.

Significant Dates

1880	Constructed (Earliest)
1900	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Devon, Ashburton

Name	Old Ashburton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ST LAWRENCE LANE ASHBURTON
Grid Reference	SX 7571 6981
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT) THOMAS HARVEY (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02070

Significant Dates

1895	Constructed (Earliest)
1905	Constructed (Latest)
1965	Change of Use

Location map

Description

Two storey Jacobean Revival style building of six bays and U shaped plan. Exposed brick ground floor with painted upper storey. Windows are irregularly spaced stone framed windows with stone mullions. The northeast and southwest bays are gabled and continue to form wings to the rear. There are two pedestrian doors in the second and fourth bays from the northwest with stone frames and drip moulds.

Historically the building had comprised both accommodation and operational space and is now in use as a dwelling.

Devon, Ashburton

Name	Former Ashburton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	EASTERN ROAD ASHBURTON
Grid Reference	SX 76202 70357
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02451

Significant Dates

1965	Constructed

Location map

Description

Modern two storey building comprising a flat roofed police station with rubble clad panels and white painted brick and adjacent range with pitched tiled roof containing garages on the ground floor and previously possessing accommodation on the first floor. The accommodation was converted to offices in the late 1990s and the building and put up for sale in 2013. Situated adjacent to Ashburton Fire Station which dates from the same period.

Devon, Barnstaple

Name	Barnstaple Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NORTH WALK BARNSTAPLE
Grid Reference	SS 55475 33360
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) E.H. SURGEY (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02482

Significant Dates

1969	Constructed (Earliest)
1970	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Large modern style central police station comprising a 9 storey tower block two three storey blocks and a two storey block. The central tower block comprises regular spaced continuous glazing across floors separated by concrete cladding. The remaining blocks comprise rows of windows across floors grouped into sets of four and separated between floors by concrete cladding and between sets by vertical concrete piers.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Devon, p.153)

Devon, Bickleigh

Name	Former Bickleigh Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	TAVISTOCK ROAD BICKLEIGH
Grid Reference	SX 5040 6234
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	01739

Description

Two storey building of five bays comprising projecting gabled bays at either end and three arched rusticated stone porch. The ground floor is rendered with quoins with central doorway and single sash windows in the other bays. The upper storey is clad in slate tiles with sash windows in each bay.

The building historically formed as police station and court house with accommodation for constables within each of the gabled bays. The HER record for the building records that the building retains two cells with original fixtures including barred windows, slate floor, and observation windows which were converted to store rooms. The magistrates court went out of use in 1948 and the police station closed in the 1960s.

Significant Dates

1800	Constructed (Earliest)
1899	Constructed (Latest)
1960s	Closed

Location map

Devon, Bradninch

Name	Former Tiverton Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BRADNINCH
Grid Reference	SS 99980 03974
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02268

Description

Two storey red brick building in Domestic Revival style comprising projecting gabled bay to the south with modern framed windows on each floor, narrow blind split in the gable end and coping with simple ornament. To north of elevation is a segmental bay windows with hipped tile roof continuing as a porch over a doorway with overlight between the bay window and the projecting gable. Above the porch is a gabled dormer with blank stone panel.

The building is now in use as a dwelling.

Significant Dates

1930	Constructed (Earliest)
1939	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Devon, Crownhill

Name	Crownhill Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BUDSHEAD WAY CROWNHILL
Grid Reference	SX 48524 58886
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06206

Description

Modern style concrete clad station with Brutalist influences comprising a five storey and three storey flat roofed blocks linked by third storey pedestrian bridge. The building is clad in concrete panels with glazed panels. The buildings have textured concrete clad stair towers that project from the face of the building and rising above roof level.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

© Devon and Cornwall Police

Location map

Devon, Laira

Name	Library
Type	Fire and Police Station
Address	OLD LAIRA ROAD LAIRA
Grid Reference	SX 50291 55879
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	01756

Description

Single storey red brick building with pitched slate roof and decorative ridge tiles. Principal north facing elevation has door way and paired windows in eastern half and garage in the western half with original four leaf folding door. Across the elevation is a parapet wall stepping up in the centre to create a panel containing a coat of arms. Across the parapet is a panel engraved with "Police Fire Station". The eastern half of the building was converted to a library c.1925, whilst the western garage was retained as a fire engine house into the Post-War period.

Significant Dates

1880	Constructed (Earliest)
1907	Constructed (Latest)
1925	Change of Use

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Location map

Devon, Plymouth

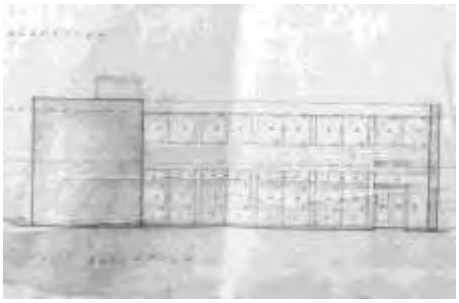
Name	Exmouth Road Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	EXMOUTH ROAD PLYMOUTH
Grid Reference	SX 45672 55333
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	H.J.W. STIRLING (ARCHITECT) CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06898

Description

Modern two storey brown brick built flat roofed building with large areas of refurbished glazed panelling on the southwest and northwest elevations. Within the glazed panels coloured panels are used beneath ground floor windows and timber cladding between floors. The building was constructed as a divisional police station with two cells, locker room, mess, interview room, facilities for CID and other offices. The building is still in use by the police but not open to the public.

Significant Dates

1965	Constructed (Earliest)
1970	Constructed (Latest)



© Plymouth and West Devon Record Office

Location map

Devon, Plymouth

Name	Plymouth Combined Court Centre
Type	Police Station
Address	PRINCESS STREET PLYMOUTH
Grid Reference	SX 47824 54325
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	H.J.W. STIRLING (ARCHITECT) CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06899

Description

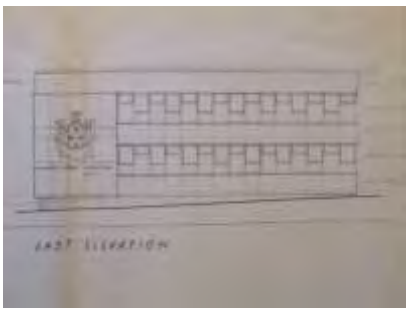
Modern two storey building forming a L in plan. Was constructed as the first phases of a larger court complex to which it now connects. The building is clad in natural stone with continuous steel framed glazing across both floors and precast concrete plinth and coping to parapet wall. The south elevation incorporates a wide entrance within a cantilevered concrete awning and large vertically aligned window above that was added during the construction of the adjacent courts.

Examination of historic plans shows the building contained a general office, Sargent's office, report room, property room, parade room, store, toilets and drying room on the ground floor. On the first floor there was a canteen, senior officer's mess, CID office, women police room, typists room, and offices for the inspector and superintendent.

Sources: Plymouth and West Devon Record Office ref: PCC/60/1/17754

Significant Dates

1959 Constructed



© Plymouth and West Devon Record Office

Location map

Dorset, Bournemouth

Name	Former Madeira Road Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MADEIRA ROAD BOURNEMOUTH
Grid Reference	SZ 09418 91614
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06083

Description

Neo-Georgian influenced former police station of three storeys plus basement and dormer lit attic. Built in brown brick with hipped pantile roof, the building has a low level of detail including a stone plinth, plain stone surround to a three-bay wide door at the centre of the building, narrow reconstituted stone surrounds to the windows, an open timber copula with copper cladding on the ridge of the roof, a fence panel with police crest beside the entrance, and a panel between the first and second floor windows at the centre of the elevation containing a coat of arms.

Significant Dates

1950	Constructed (Earliest)
1960	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Dorset, Dorchester

Name	Dorchester Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WEYMOUTH AVENUE DORCHESTER
Grid Reference	SY 69030 90031
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06227

Description

Middle Victorian red brick built police station of two storeys with hipped roof. The building possess a long low façade set back from Weymouth Road, with ashlar quoins, string course and cornice. The elevation forms nine bays arranged 3-1-1-1-3 comprising a central former single storey cart passage (now front office) between two two storey wings that project slightly beyond the building line to the front and extend into short wings to the rear. Flanking this arrangement are two three bay wings with central doors. Windows across the elevations possess 2 over 2 sash frames with segmental arched heads set within ashlar stone surrounds.

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed (Earliest)
1880	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Dorset, Poole

Name	Former Poole Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SANDBANKS ROAD POOLE
Grid Reference	SZ 02808 91397
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06904

Significant Dates

1930	Constructed (Earliest)
1940	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Neo-Georgian, with Art Deco influences, three storey former police station. Built of Portland stone with red pantile hipped roof and situated on a corner plot opposite Poole municipal offices. The corner of the building is angled and contains the principal entrance comprising a modern pedestrian door flanked by narrow windows with modern frames, with a decorative porch above with Art Deco inspired lamp and a framed panel above containing two three light windows at first and second floor level with a textured panel between with the Dorset County Constabulary crest. The central entrance is flanked to the north and east by wings with regularly repeated three light windows with mullions forming 8 bays to the north and 13 bays to the west. The ground floor windows to either wing are set in slight recesses with ornamental Art-Deco piers. The building has a Post-War extensions to the north wing and to the rear.

Dorset, Swanage

Name	Former Swanage Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ARGYLE ROAD SWANAGE
Grid Reference	SZ 02560 78839
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06715

Description

Late Victorian former police station built from coursed rock faced stone with ashlar detailing and pitched slate roof. The principal elevation faces east onto Argyle Road comprising five bays incorporating a projecting wing to the south with coped gabled and later additional porch in a matching style. Quoins, window surrounds, stringcourse and cornice are all picked out in ashlar. There are original doorways in bays 2 and 4 with panelled wooden doors, narrow overlights and stone surrounds. The northern doorway is paired with a narrow sash window and pedimented, with an engraved panel above at first floor bearing the words "Dorset County Police" and the year 1899.

Internally the building had housed offices and three cells in a wing to the rear. Historically the front elevation had contained accommodation. To the south of the police station is a semi-detached dwelling in a similar style which was likely built as police housing. The station has recently been sold.

Significant Dates

1899 Constructed

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Location map

Durham, Consett

Name	None Recorded
Type	Police Station
Address	PARLIAMENT STREET CONSETT
Grid Reference	NZ 10640 50978
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06188

Significant Dates

1877	Constructed

© Durham Police

Location map

Description

Two storey building in Jacobean Revival influenced style built from coursed narrow stone with ashlar detailing and pitched state roof. Principal south facing elevation of 11 bays, symmetrically arranged, with projecting gabled wings to the east and west and a gabled ashlar bay containing the entrance in the centre. Windows are stone framed with four or six lights with mullions and transom. Additional doors with fanlights and positioned in narrow bays either side of the projecting wings. To the rear of the building two wings project from the bays either side of centre comprising an original single storey block potential containing cells and a larger modern wing in a similar style.

Durham, Meadowfield

Name	Former Meadowfield Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	JOHN STREET SOUTH MEADOWFIELD
Grid Reference	NZ 24655 39639
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06862

Significant Dates

1874	Constructed (Earliest)
1897	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Jacobean Revival style two storey building built from narrow stone built to courses with ashlar detailing and pitched slate roof with ornamental ridge tiles. Principal north facing elevation is of three bays with projecting central gabled bay with off centre elliptical arched doorway with moulded stone frame and paired small window on ground floor and short four light window on first floor with stone mullions. Within the bays to either side are six light stone framed windows at ground floor level and three light windows at first floor. In plan the building is roughly square with parallel adjoining wings to the rear and projecting gabled bay to the west elevation. The building is reused as a dwelling.

Durham, Sedgefield

Name	None Recorded
Type	Police Station
Address	NORTH END SEDGEFIELD
Grid Reference	NZ 35488 28980
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01895

Description

Two storey red brick built police station with pitched slate roof. The principal elevation comprises two short projecting gabled wings with yellow brick rusticated quoins and stepped patter along the gable edge. Within each gable are two 6 over 6 sash windows set within rusticated yellow brick surrounds with gauged brick flat-arches and hood moulds above the ground floor windows. Between the wings is a recessed elevation of with an off centre doorway with rusticated yellow brick surround, painted lintel with the word "POLICE" and hood mould with lantern above. To the side of the door is a narrow sash window, with two more at first floor level.

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed (Earliest)
1890	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

East Riding Of Yorkshire, Bridlington

Name	Bridlington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	QUAY ROAD BRIDLINGTON
Grid Reference	TA 17623 67258
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	SMITH & BRODRICK (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01996

Description

Classically influenced Free Style yellow brick built two storey building with red brick detail including quoins, window arches and jambs and pediment to eastern bay. Comprises a 13 bay two storey range with regularly spaced low arched windows across both floors with two pedestrian entrances including one into the current enquiry office. To eastern end of the building is the former magistrates court, contemporary to main station, comprising a double height ground floor with tall narrow shallow arched windows, moulded terracotta string course below lintel level, a heavy wooden cornice at eaves level and pedimented dormer windows. On the east elevation of the former court is a truncated chimney stack and two memorial stones recording that the building was opened by T. Prickett J.P. and that it was refurbished in 2008. There is a four bay extension to the police station at the western end continuing the scale and massing of the earlier building in modern materials.

Building in Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: East Riding & York, p.349)

Significant Dates

1881	Constructed
2008	Extended

Location map

East Riding Of Yorkshire, Cottingham

Name	Former Cottingham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 90 FINKLE STREET COTTINGHAM
Grid Reference	TA 044 328
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	SMITH & BRODRICK (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01972

Significant Dates

1875	Constructed (Earliest)
1878	Constructed (Latest)

Description

Italianate influenced two story red brick building divided into seven bays of identical regularly spaced arched sash windows with a panelled door with plain fanlight in the central bay of the ground floor. Pilasters formed between windows and yellow brick along the outer ring of the arches. Brick cogged cornice along the eaves.

Source: Humberside HER ref; 7891; Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: East Riding & York, p.391)

Location map

East Riding Of Yorkshire, Hedon

Name	Hedon Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 52 NEW ROAD HEDON
Grid Reference	TA 18506 28551
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06334

Significant Dates

1990	Constructed (Earliest)
1995	Constructed (Latest)

Description

Modern brick built station forming an austere façade with no ground floor windows. Single doorway in southern elevation within recessed bay to east beneath a tiled porch. The upper storey is constructed out of a yellow brick with two narrow windows. Two brick piers run up the southern elevation with blue brick bands crossing them at intervals and as decorative courses. The roof of the building is hipped.

Location map

East Riding Of Yorkshire, Hornsea

Name	Former Hornsea Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 75 NEWBEGIN HORNSEA
Grid Reference	TA 20431 47743
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	SMITH & BRODRICK (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	01988

Description

Italianate influenced two story red brick building divided into seven bays of regularly spaced arched sash windows with a panelled door with fanlight in the central bay of the ground floor. Pilasters formed between windows and drip mould along the outer ring of the gauged brick arches. Hipped slate roof.

Building in Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: East Riding & York, p.480)

Significant Dates

1879 Constructed

Location map

East Riding Of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull

Name	Former Humberside Police Headquarters
Type	Police Station
Address	QUEENS GARDENS KINGSTON UPON HULL
Grid Reference	TA 09917 29027
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	LAZENBY & PRIESTMAN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06399

Description

Modern style building with strong lines emphasised by continuous concrete fascia and piers dividing regularly spaced windows with natural stone panels across four storeys. A principal focus is created at the entrance which comprises three bays framed by brick built bays to either side. The central bays contain a wide awning over the ground floor entrance, three two storey windows above, a balcony at the third storey and a raised roof behind with tall communications tower.

The police headquarters were built as part of a planned civic centre centred on Queens Gardens which opened in 1935 and which were redesigned in 1961 by Frederick Gibberd.

Significant Dates

1957 Constructed

Location map

East Riding Of Yorkshire, Pocklington

Name	Pocklington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 37 GEORGE STREET POCKLINGTON
Grid Reference	SE 80081 49094
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	ALFRED BEAUMONT (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06571

Description

Queen Anne Revival style complex of brick built buildings, comprising: a single storey street frontage with Dutch style gables concealing a pitched roof; a taller court room with gable wall containing three arched windows and a pitched roof with vent cupola; and two storey red brick range behind in a more domestic style. A single storey flat roofed extension has been built in the area of a former yard in the centre of the complex.

The building cost £3500 to build, comprising a court room, magistrates' room, witnesses' waiting room, police station and superintendent's dwelling. Historically the police station may have been situated within the domestic block behind the court, but since the closure of the court the whole complex is now used by the police.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: East Riding & York, p.650); Kelly's 1937 Directory

Significant Dates

1897	Constructed (Earliest)
1900	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

East Sussex, Beckley

Name	Former Beckley Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MAIN STREET BECKLEY
Grid Reference	TQ 86020 24165
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06906

Description

Mid Victorian former police station built from red brick with hipped slate roof. Forms two storeys and three bays with gauged brick segmental arched windows with modern frames and central doorway with thick ashlar surround and segmental arched overlight. Across the elevation is a plain string course. A rear wing extends north from the eastern half of the building, with a single storey range along the rear wall of the main range extending to the west to form a small porch. The building had originally largely comprised a dwelling for the resident police constable, with the side entrance likely providing access to some cells to the rear of the building.

East Sussex Record Office ref: R/A 2/541

Significant Dates

1859 Constructed (Earliest)

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Location map

East Sussex, Bexhill-on-sea

Name	Former Bexhill-on-Sea Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CANTELUPE ROAD BEXHILL-ON-SEA
Grid Reference	TQ 75043 07454
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06905

Description

Late Victorian former police station and magistrates court, now dwellings. Brick built with ashlar detailing and pitched slate roof. The building has been significantly extended to the rear but retains its original frontage including a central ashlar build gabled porch with decorative over door panel with inscription "SESSION COURT" and blank shield presumably once painted with the county coat of arms. West of the door is a single storey range with a single arched head six light window rising into a gabled dormer with narrow slit in gable end and terracotta finial. To the east is a two storey gabled elevation with large central opening now divided into ground floor window and upper glazed doorway opening onto a balcony. In the end of the gable is a large narrow breather slit in ashlar surround.

Significant Dates

1890	Constructed (Earliest)
1900	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

East Sussex, Brighton

Name	None Recorded
Type	Police Station
Address	JOHN STREET BRIGHTON
Grid Reference	TQ 31540 04342
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	PERCY BILLINGTON (ARCHITECT) BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06101

Description

Modern movement inspired five storey concrete frame building with later coloured cladding. The building comprises a five storey range along John Street with two five storey wings to the rear situated at a lower point due to the sloping gradient of the site. The faced of the building is clad in white and beige panels with regular lines of modern aluminium frame windows. To the rear of the wings are prominent glazed stair towers. Walls surrounding the building plot are clad with flint and concrete panels which likely reflect the original aesthetic of the building which is now largely indiscernible.

Significant Dates

1965 Constructed

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Location map

East Sussex, Haywards Heath

Name	Hauwards Heath Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BOLNORE ROAD HAYWARDS HEATH
Grid Reference	TQ 32483 23885
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	TIM WILLIAMS (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06330

Description

Three storey modern brick building of three storeys forming a rectangular courtyard plan filled by a central two storey block. The building is of concrete frame construction with brick cladding. The façade of the building uses depth to add interest with oversailing third storey supported on regularly spaced piers on the lower two storeys, and a deep soffit. Windows are all metal framed with panelled surrounds imitating small paned windows. The roof of the building is hipped and tiled.
The interior of the building was planned to provide specific office floors for different departments but utilised a modular design for internal divisions allowing for future changes. A custody suite was placed within its own block that projects slightly beyond the square plan of the rest of the building. The central area formed a canteen.

Significant Dates

1992 Constructed

© Architects Journal 1993

Location map

East Sussex, Lewes

Name	Former Lewes Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WEST STREET LEWES
Grid Reference	TQ 41502 10269
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02009

Significant Dates

1884 Constructed

Location map

Description

Late Victorian former police station, now dwellings. Built of brick to three storeys with ashlar detailing including sills and lintels, stringcourses and corbelling to gables. A band above ground floor level of the central three bays is engraved with "EAST SUSSEX COUNTY POLICE". The roof of the building is of pitched slate with tall brick chimneys from end walls with oversailing brick courses. The south elevation is divided into five bays with projecting gabled wings to either side containing four light windows at each floor. At the centre of the elevation is a shallow projecting gabled bay with six light windows to each floor and mock arrow loop in the gable end. Either side of the central bay are two light windows at each floor except where there is a single doorway at ground floor level with panelled door and overlight.

The police station was opened on the site of the Institute in 1884 and is first depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1899. Much of the Institute building appears to have been demolished and replaced by the new police station, which at this time only occupied the eastern part of the site. It is possible that some of the Institute building was retained and incorporated into the new police station, and this is evidenced by the differing brickwork visible in the north-facing elevation of the building. All of the houses fronting onto West Street appear to have been demolished and replaced by two large structures, which form part of the enlarged police station. Some modifications are evident in the existing police station in the eastern part of the site, which appears to have been split into two separate buildings. The only change evident on the 1932 revision of the Ordnance Survey is the construction of a small structure, which presumably connects the two eastern parts of the police station. No changes to the police station are shown on the 1938 revision of the Ordnance Survey.

Essex, Billericay

Name	Billericay Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HIGH STREET BILLERICAY
Grid Reference	TQ 67312 94328
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06051

Description

Neo-Georgian style red brick police station of two storeys with hipped tiled roof with four substantial evenly spaced plain chimney stacks. The principal elevation is divided into eleven bays with a stone plinth and heavy moulded cornice set below eaves level. To the centre of the elevation is a wide entrance with simple moulded stone surround and police lamp over. Windows across the elevation have flat solider course lintels with modern frames. At either end of the façade are projecting wings, the return elevations of which are of three bays with central pedestrian doorway.

Significant Dates

1925	Constructed (Earliest)
1935	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Essex, Braintree

Name	Braintree Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BLYTHS MEADOW BRAINTREE
Grid Reference	TL 75942 23178
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06090

Description

Modern two storey building with pentagonal plan and central open courtyard. The building is of concrete frame construction with buff brick ground floor, extensive aluminium frame windows on first floor, and pitched stale roof. The plan of the building is documented to have been arrived at in order to make the best use of a well wooded site whilst retaining large trees.

The interior of the building is divided by plastered blockwork walls forming narrow ranges along a central corridor, with occasional awkwardly shaped room. The building was constructed to accommodate a large custody suite with internal van dock, exercise yard as extension to central courtyard, neighbourhood beat officers room, sub-divisional staff, officers offices, parade room (briefing), communications, interview rooms and mechanical services.

Significant Dates

1992 Constructed

© Architects Journal 3 Nov 1993

Location map

Essex, Rochford

Name	Former Rochford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SOUTH STREET ROCHFORD
Grid Reference	TQ 87699 90321
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06907

Description

Edwardian freestyle former police station of red brick with terracotta detailing. The building is of two storeys and pitched slate roof. The principal elevation is of nine bays with projecting wings at either side and a central segmental pedimented bay. The wings have terracotta tiled pilasters rising through two storeys to a heavy stone modillion cornice and decorative gable with scrollwork and central coat of arms. The central bay has a double width doorway at ground floor set within an internal porch, the entrance framed by terracotta and brick surround with swags, scrollwork and police lamp. The windows across the elevation retain original 6 over 6 casement sash windows with gauged brick flat lintels with prominent keystones. The building is currently disused.

Significant Dates

1914 Constructed

Location map

Gloucestershire, Bearland

Name	Former Bearland Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LONGSMITH STREET BEARLAND
Grid Reference	SO 82897 18606
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06038

Description

Former Headquarters of Gloucestershire Police. Modern style building of concrete frame construction with glazed steel frame cladding with opaque panels between floors. Comprises a principal seven floor tower block with perpendicular range crossing Bearland range and connecting to Shire Hall. To the southwest of the central block is a three storey L shaped range of similar materials forming the magistrates court with adjacent single storey garages and custody.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1975	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Gloucestershire, Berkeley

Name	Former Berkeley Police Station and Petty Session Court
Type	Police Station
Address	CANONBURY STREET BERKELEY
Grid Reference	ST 68511 99269
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	JAMES MEDLAND (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	01902

Description

Gothic Revival style two storey red brick building with ashlar detailing. Comprising a three bay building with steep pointed gable to the west with segmental bay window with mullions and transom and hipped stone clad roof and grouped lancet window with three pointed relieving arch in polychrome stonework at first floor and an arched 1861 date stone in gable top. A panel crosses the bay between floors engraved with "Police Station and Petty Sessional Court" in gothic script. In the centre of the elevation is a three pointed arched door with four light window at first floor. To east is a projecting bay window as in the west bay with three light window over and two light window rising above eaves into gabled dormer. Adjoining terrace may have provided police housing.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Glos: Vale & Forest of Dean, p.180)

Significant Dates

1861 Constructed

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Location map

Gloucestershire, Cheltenham

Name	Cheltenham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LANSDOWN ROAD CHELTENHAM
Grid Reference	SO 93435 21653
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06158

Description

Modern style four storey building of concrete frame forming an L shaped plan with detached three storey building to south and detached rectangular five storey block situated to west. The various components of the site are of differing styles, evidently having been constructed within a short period of one another. The buildings appear to all be concrete frame structures, with stone cladding to the street fronting ranges and buff brick to the rear ranges. Windows across the northern two buildings are regularly spaced metal frames with glazed wall panels incorporated into the design of the southern block.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1978	Constructed (Latest)

© Cheltenham Police

Location map

Gloucestershire, Chipping Sodbury

Name	Chipping Sodbury Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HIGH STREET CHIPPING SODBURY
Grid Reference	ST 72694 82186
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	JAMES MEDLAND (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium (Relating to age and number of similar stations that have been disposed of within the country.) Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01907

Description

Gothic Revival style three storey snecked quarry faced stone building with ashlar detailing. Central entrance with paired lances windows to either side and oriel window above. Bays to either side have six light windows with transom and mullion and relieving arches above. Third storey at attic level lit through two light windows within gabled dormers. The block has three tall fluted chimneys with oversailing stone cornice and a remnant of a possible bell tower or louvered vent. To the east of the main building is a single storey flat roofed bay inform of a separate perpendicular gabled court house of identical fabric and with group of three lancet windows with ornamental panel over. Similar in details to listed stations in Chipping Campden and Stow on the Wold and non-designated buildings in Berkeley and Cinderford.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Glos: Vale & Forest of Dean, p.296)

Significant Dates

1861	Constructed (Earliest)
1862	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Gloucestershire, Cinderford

Name	Cinderford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	STATION STREET CINDERFORD
Grid Reference	SO 65610 14148
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	JAMES MEDLAND (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01981

Description

Gothic Revival style structure of snecked quarry faced stone with pitched slate roof. Principal southern facing elevation of three bays comprising a central projecting bay with gable central square headed door with paired narrow windows, broad white painted panel engraved with "Police Station", first floor sash window with stone frame and drip mould and arched niche with 1877 date stone in gable end. Bay to west has single narrow stone framed sash at ground floor. East bay has segmental stone bay windows with sashes and hipped stone roof and paired sash windows below eaves at first floor. Adjacent the east elevation is a lean to with entrance and cells. To rear are two parallel wings with double pitched roof. Similar in details to listed stations in Chipping Campden and Stow on the Wold and non-designated buildings in Berkeley and Chipping Sodbury.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Glos: Vale & Forest of Dean, p.307)

Significant Dates

1877 Constructed

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Location map

Gloucestershire, Cirencester

Name	Cirencester Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NORTH WAY CIRENCESTER
Grid Reference	SP 0 0
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	R.F. FAIRHURST (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02444

Description

Three storey modern building with snecked sandstone cladding and regularly spaced modern windows with false small panes. The regular spacing of the windows ceases at the southwest end where there is a large entrance bay comprising two sets of double doors at ground level with sets of three four light modern windows at both floors above separated by natural stone clad panels and framed to either side by a projecting stone frame. A steel balustrade across the central five windows of the 11 total in the principal elevation imitates a Regency style balcony. To the north is a two perpendicular two storey range in line with the northeast corner and a single storey block between the two.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Glos: Cotswolds, p.259)

Significant Dates

1964 Constructed

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Location map

Gloucestershire, Newent

Name	Former Newent Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	COURT LANE NEWENT
Grid Reference	SO 72219 25950
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	JAMES MEDLAND (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01993

Description

Gothic influenced Domestic Revival structure in red brick with blue brick banding and steeply pitched plain tile roof. The principal south facing elevation has a dominant tall pitched gabled bay with large ocular window and two narrow lancet windows at ground floor level. Entrances to either side of this bay have engraved signs over reading "Solicitors & Witnesses" to the west and "Public" to the right. Towards the centre of the building is a hipped roof bay above a sign reading "Petty Sessional Court and Police Station" with low arched entrance with off centre low pointed arch doorway with windows to either side. To west is a single three light window at ground floor and a high level hipped roof dormer window. At west end of building is a second tall gable with adjacent porch to east beneath mono-pitched roof, and three light window at ground floor and two light window at first. The building has many tall brick chimneys with oversailing decorative brickwork at their tops. Reused for a period a police museum and now occupied as a dwelling.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Glos: Vale & Forest of Dean, p.604)

Significant Dates

1880 Constructed

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Location map

Greater Manchester

Name	Greenhays Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHARLES HALLE ROAD
Grid Reference	SJ 84066 96082
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	01667

Description

Three storey red brick building forming a roughly T shaped plan. Most likely comprises a concrete frame structure with brick cladding in stretcher bond. Regularly spaced minimalist windows with hidden lintels and sloping brick sills. The roof of the building is flat with metallic cladding in seamed panels around the parapet. The southern wing is of two storeys.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1973	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Greater Manchester, Castlefield

Name	Former Castlefield Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BRIDGEWATER STREET CASTLEFIELD
Grid Reference	SJ 83315 97675
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02041

Significant Dates

1898	Constructed (Earliest)
1899	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Truncated Late Victorian red brick built structure of two storeys. Central and western bay of principal elevation fronting Bridgewater Street survives. West bay possesses paired sash windows beneath moulded stone lintels and with gauged brick arch over at ground floor and single sash with gauged brick arch at first floor. Former central bay has a double doorway with three arched overlight and heavy pedimented porch with substantial console brackets at ground floor, narrow sash with gauged brick arch above and a stone pediment rising above eaves level with the city coat of arms and motto. To east further buildings survive along Barton Street including a formerly single storey wall with blind arched niches now converted to windows with additional modern storey over, and adjacent two storey range of three bays with paired doorways with overlights to either end and small windows to centre and gabled dormer windows in each bay above. The buildings have been converted to flats with considerable attention paid to retaining the original fabric and appearance of the buildings even if as reused ruins.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Lancashire: Manchester, p.270)

Greater Manchester, Droylsden

Name	Droylsden Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 101 MANCHESTER ROAD DROYLSDEN
Grid Reference	SJ 90022 98109
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium (Due to date and size for retention as local policing station) Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	00193

Description

Middle Victorian domestic style two storey red brick structure of three bays fronting north on to Manchester Road. Principal elevation has central doorway with fanlight beneath gauged brick arch grouped with small narrow windows within thick stone frames to either side. Within the bays to either side of the door, and across the first elevation are small paned sash windows with stone sills and lintels. A panel above the main door reads "County Constabulary-Station". Behind the station is a single storey wing containing custody facilities and a detached garage of probable 20th century date.

Significant Dates

1851	Constructed
1894	Opened

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Location map

Greater Manchester, Manchester

Name	Bootle Street Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SOUTHMILL STREET MANCHESTER
Grid Reference	SJ 83703 98014
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	G. NOEL HILL (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02310

Description

Neo-Georgian style building forming central city police headquarters building. Rectangular in plan with a central courtyard access through large arched passages in the Bootle Street and Jackson's Row elevations. Façade of offices fronting Southmill Street is in Portland stone with 13 bays organised 3-3-1-3-3 and four storeys. Rusticated stone ground floor with arched windows with square headed windows on other floors possessing simple moulded surrounds on first floor and hidden lintels and sills above. Three bays at either side project forward with central porch.

The return wings of the building along Bootle Street and Jackson's Row are in Portland stone for one bay before continuing back in a buff brick with stone plinth beneath first floor level and rusticated stone below. The public police station entrance is situated on Bootle Street and is markedly less ornate with a moulded stone architrave to the entrance with cornice.

The building is currently being considered for closure with sale to the council being discussed.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Lancashire: Manchester, p.203)

Significant Dates

1937 Constructed

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Location map

Greater Manchester, Rochdale

Name	Rochdale Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	THE ESPLANADE ROCHDALE
Grid Reference	SD 89405 13260
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01685

Description

Modern style multi-part development comprising a five storey tower block, a perpendicular three storey range to the southeast and a two storey block to the north. The buildings are of concrete frame construction with continuous glazing across floors and rendered panels in between. During recent renovations a large stair tower was added on the southwest elevation adding a strong vertical element balancing the horizontal emphasis of the main block.

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed
1999	Opened

Location map

Greater Manchester, Withington

Name	Withington Fire Station and Former Police Station
Type	Fire and Police Station
Address	WIMSLOW RD WITHINGTON
Grid Reference	SJ 84928 92812
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	None recorded
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	00629

Description

Neo-Georgian style brick built structure of three storeys situated at a corner site with seven bay range fronting Wilmslow Road and nine bay range fronting Arnfield Road. The buildings join at the corner of their respective south and west elevations. Both ranges have regularly spaced windows with modern multi-paned frames and gauged brickwork lintels. A plain white painted stone plinth runs around the base of the buildings and a plain white band at eaves level beneath a plain stone parapet. There are simple brick balconies at first and second floor level from the central bays of each elevation. The western elevation has a double width appliance bay with plain stone surround to the north and a single width doorway with stone architrave to the south.

Historically the southern half of the Wilmslow Road range and the whole Arnfield Road range were used as a Police Station, whilst the northern half of the Wilmslow Road range was used by the Fire Brigade. The whole building was taken over by the Fire Brigade in its entirety in the 1980s.

Significant Dates

1938 Opened

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Location map

Hampshire, Aldershot

Name	Aldershot Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WELLINGTON AVENUE ALDERSHOT
Grid Reference	SU 85990 50847
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	05992

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1975	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Brutalist style, comprising part of a purpose built civic complex. The building is of four storeys and concrete frame construction with low profile ground floor, fully glazed first floor, oversailing third floor supported on thin concrete piers with regularly spaced windows, and smaller plan fourth floor with continuous row of glazing. A large utility block is also situated on the roof of the building.

The building is proposed for closure, but is potentially going to be retained by the council.

Hampshire, Basingstoke

Name	Basingstoke Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LONDON ROAD BASINGSTOKE
Grid Reference	SU 64098 51911
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06033

Description

Modern police station within area of dispersed multi-period civic buildings including adjoining courts and council offices on opposite side of London Road. The police station comprises a principal north-south aligned three storey block and single storey wing facing London Road, approximating a T shaped plan. The buildings are all of concrete frame construction with dark tinted glass cladding to the long elevations of the main block and concrete cladding to the single storey wings. The south elevation of the main block is clad in matt tiles with a central porch over the main entrance. The single storey wings have regularly spaced tall and narrow glazing. To the rear of the station is a multi-phase complex of single storey extensions including garages and custody linking with the court to the north.

The building has evidently been re-clad in the last decade or so, but likely retains the original 1970s structure.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Hampshire, Eastleigh

Name	Eastleigh Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	18-24 LEIGH ROAD EASTLEIGH
Grid Reference	SU 45232 19153
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06243

Description

Two-storey red brick structure comprising seven bay central range with Georgian style central segmental pedimented door within slightly projecting central bay with rusticated brick quoins and regular spaced square windows with soldier course brick lintels. To either side of the main block are two shorter two storey and three bay buildings with central doors with architrave, overlight and porch. Tiled hipped roofs across all elements. To rear are two single storey wings in similar style to main building and a number of post-war structures.

The buildings to the rear of the main range are proposed to be demolished and the land sold off for residential development. The main station is to be retained in use, but refurbished and custody moved off site.

Significant Dates

1925	Constructed (Earliest)
1935	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Hampshire, Fareham

Name	Fareham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	QUAY STREET FAREHAM
Grid Reference	SU 58061 06115
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06265

Description

Austere modern citadel style brick built two courtyard plan building forming a rectangle with angled corner to the southeast and projecting public entrance to the northeast. The roof of the buildings are pitched and pantile clad with a continuous parapet wall rising along the ridge. The ground floor of the building is buttressed with ramped brick plinth and a limited number of small windows. The first floor projects in level with the ground floor buttresses and has continuous row of glazing.

Significant Dates

1980	Constructed (Earliest)
1990	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Hampshire, Farnham

Name	Former Farnham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LONGBRIDGE FARNHAM
Grid Reference	SU 84079 46634
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	J. HARRISON (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02429

Description

Neo-Georgian influenced building of two storey built from brick laid in stretcher bond likely around a concrete frame structure. The building forms an irregular plan with two perpendicular ranges from the corner of Downing Street and Long Bridge with the range along Long Bridge stepping closer to the pavements edge approximately half way along its length. A rear wing projects from the eastern range, parallel to the Downing Street range. The elevations of the building feature regularly spaced windows within plain narrow concrete frames. A main entrance is formed in the northern half of the Long Bridge range with wide main entrance recessed into the elevation, grouped windows above with mullions and timber clad clock tower. Within the southern half of the Long Bridge range there is a double width vehicular entrance with low arched frame. The Downing Street range has three murals between windows depicting the heritage of the town and a single width vehicular entrance which provided gated access to the custody area in the rear wing.

The building has been sold and is proposed for redevelopment as a retirement home. Heritage features such as the clock tower and murals are proposed for retention within the new design.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Surrey, p.236)

Significant Dates

1963 Constructed

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Location map

Hampshire, Gosport

Name	Divisional Police Head Quarters
Type	Police Station
Address	SOUTH STREET GOSPORT
Grid Reference	SZ 61888 99804
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02341

Description

Modern two storey building of red brick laid to stretcher bond likely surrounding a concrete frame substructure. Forms an approximately U shaped plan with some infilling in single storey ranges. Southern elevation fronts South Street with staggered building line created by western wing stepping forward of main façade. Central three storey high entrance bay with double height concrete frame surrounding ground floor entrance with set of three tall glazed panels above. Fenestration across the remainder of the elevation comprises regularly spaced square windows with narrow concrete frames to ground floor windows.

Significant Dates

1950	Constructed (Earliest)
1951	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Hampshire, Hartley Wintney

Name	Former Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LONDON ROAD HARTLEY WINTNEY
Grid Reference	SU 76202 56607
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01935

Significant Dates

1867 Constructed

Location map

Description

Gothic Revival influenced two storey brick built building with ashlar detailing. Comprises five bay façade fronting southeast onto London Road with projecting gables to either end of the façade with three light windows on both floors with stone frames and mullions, central three light window with sign above reading "Hants Constabulary" and first floor three light window projecting into gabled former. Either side of the central bay are doorways with overlights on ground floor and narrow stone framed windows at first floor. The roof of the building is pitched tile. The southern bay continues back with gables central dormer three light window over identical ground floor windows with offset door.

The building had likely historically comprised principally of accommodation for police officers with an office and custody suite within the centre of the building. Now reused as private dwellings.

Source: Hampshire HER ref: 56170

Hampshire, Petersfield

Name	The Police Station, St Peters Road
Type	Police Station
Address	ST PETERS ROAD PETERSFIELD
Grid Reference	SU 74700 23151
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01846

Description

The Police Station retains a plaque saying 'County Police Station 1858'. It is a simply detailed, robust five bay two storey building, built in knapped flint with red brick dressings. The roof has two shallow hips and is covered in slate. It retains some three light sash windows which may be original. The building retains its original cell area, exercise yard and stable block. The associated magistrate's court to the rear of the station is now Petersfield Museum. The police station closed at the end of 2012.

Source: Hampshire HER ref: 65253

Significant Dates

1858	Constructed

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Location map

Herefordshire, Hereford

Name	Hereford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BATH STREET HEREFORD
Grid Reference	SO 51304 40074
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06337

Description

Modern style four storey building of 9 bays with probable concrete frame structure and red brick cladding. The concrete frame is exposed at ground floor level forming 9 slightly recessed bays framed by angled arched concrete lintels and piers which taper towards the base. The elevation above comprises alternate single width and double width windows divided by opaque panels between first and second floor but detached at third floor level.

Significant Dates

1975	Constructed (Earliest)
1985	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Hertfordshire, Royston

Name	Former Royston Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	PRIORY LANE ROYSTON
Grid Reference	TL 35843 40486
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06901

Description

Late Victorian style police station and magistrates court complex of yellow brick with red brick detailing and pitched slate roof. The principal police building comprises a two storey range with porch covered entrance and sash framed bay window fronting onto the adjacent road junction with terracotta moulded string course, low arched sash windows with prominent key stones and a dovecot in the gable end above the main elevation. The building retains two tall decorative brick chimneys. To the south of the police station is a detached magistrates court of similar design with two large arched windows in gabled dormers and entrances to either side. Cells survive behind the building. The complex has been reused as a business and more recently converted to split residences.

Significant Dates

1883	Constructed
1991	Closed

© Herfordshire Architects Ltd

Location map

Isle Of Wight, Shanklin

Name	Shanklin Fire Station
Type	Fire and Police Station
Address	LANDGUARD ROAD SHANKLIN
Grid Reference	SZ 58129 81719
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	BRADING AND BLUNDELL LTD (CONTRACTOR) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) F. H. BOOTH (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	00767

Description

Functional brick built flat roofed fire, and formerly combined police, station with Neo-Georgian style influences in the parapets, stone door surrounds and minimalist stone window surrounds. Comprises a three storey block with angled corner containing police entrance at junction of Landguard Road and Carter Avenue. To north is a two storey block with single storey extension to the front with glass block window. Adjoining this is a tall double width appliance bay with two storey block containing fire station facilities with entrance in north elevation. To the south is a yard with steel frame training tower.

Significant Dates

1951 Opened

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Location map

Kent, Ashford

Name	Ashford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	TUFTON STREET ASHFORD
Grid Reference	TR 00970 42633
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06012

Description

Middle Victorian with classical influenced red brick building comprising two storey buildings at each end of the north facing elevation with two grouped sets of three sash windows at ground and first floor, corniced eaves and hipped state roof. The ground floor windows have low gauged brick arches in a buff brick. Between the two storey elements is a single storey five bay range flat roofed range with classically architrave doors at either end and timber framed sash windows in-between with gauged brick lintels with prominent stone keystones. To the rear are two parallel adjoining ranges with hipped slate roofs, the central range possessing a large central lantern skylight. To the rear of this range is a six storey concrete framed tower block with regular grouped sets of aluminium framed windows.

Significant Dates

1863	Constructed (Earliest)
1870	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Kent, Chatham

Name	Former Chatham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BROOK CHATHAM
Grid Reference	TQ 75892 68083
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	E.T. ASHLEY-SMITH (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02443

Description

Modern three storey building with concrete frame structure. The ground floor elevation is set back with glazed panels and entrance in the southeast bay. The floors above posses regularly spaced glazing above buff brick panels with brown brick clad gables. The southeast elevation of the ground floor is clad in uncoursed rubble, reflected in the staircase structure and retaining wall in front of the building. The building is no longer used as a police station.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Kent: West & Weald, p.202)

Significant Dates

1964	Constructed
2014	Closed

Location map

Kent, Dover

Name	Dover Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LADYWELL DOVER
Grid Reference	TR 31675 41824
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06229

Description

Neo-Georgian style red brick building of two storeys with parapet and hipped flat topped roof. Comprises a street fronting rectangular range with contemporary rear wing to the southwest and Post-War rear wing to the northeast. The northwest elevation comprises 9 bays with a large central entrance with ornament stone surround extending into a segmental pedimented surround to double balcony doors at first floor with curving ornamental metal railing. Within the bays to either side are tall windows, containing modern small paned frames, with splayed voussoirs flat-arched lintels with keystones at ground floor and splayed gauged brick lintels with keystones at first floor. The return elevations of the main range repeat the design with central door with segmental pediments.

Significant Dates

1940	Constructed (Earliest)
1950	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Kent, Tonbridge

Name	Tonbridge Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 1 PEMBURY ROAD TONBRIDGE
Grid Reference	TQ 58753 45854
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	WATES CONSTRUCTION LTD. (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06738

Description

Modern brick built two storey building with dormer lit attic storey and hipped tiled roof with flat top. Comprises red brick plinth and regularly spaced piers framing buff brick panels with regular blue aluminium framed windows across ground and first floors. Above the windows on the south elevation are fixed horizontal sun shades. The dormers are gabled containing triangular windows. A carved "Police Station" sign from Victorian station that was formerly built within the site in 1864 has been reset beneath a window in the eastern bay of the south elevation. The building is still in use.

Significant Dates

1995	Constructed (Earliest)
1996	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Kent, West Mallings

Name	Former West Mallings Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	19-23 POLICE STATION STREET WEST MALLINGS
Grid Reference	TQ 68181 57886
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06888

Description

Significantly altered police station complex, retaining only the former southern police accommodation. The remaining historical element is a red brick structure laid to Flemish bond, with rubble built foundations. The ground floor has two wide sash windows with mullions dividing into three lights and gauged brick arched lintels. The first floor windows are narrower sashes situated beneath eaves level. To the south the elevation steps away where there is door into the foundation level with irregularly situated sash above presumably lighting a stairwell and two sash windows to the south.

Historically this structure laid to the south of a rectangular hall with similar dwelling at the northern end. Beyond the hall was a parallel adjoining range. In 1939 a new office was added to the front of the parade hall, and in 1961 a detached magistrate's court was constructed to the rear of the complex. The original design and plan of the structure was similar to that built in Asford in 1863. The building is situated in a Conservation Area and is now converted to use as a dwelling.

Extended in the inter war period. Now converted to flats
http://kent-police-museum.co.uk/gallery/album01/malling_station

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed (Earliest)
1865	Constructed (Latest)
1939	Extended

Location map

Kent, Whitstable

Name	Former Whitstable Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BEXLEY STREET WHITSTABLE
Grid Reference	TR 10828 66870
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06887

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed (Earliest)
1865	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Middle Victorian style building of two storeys built from a buff brick with red brick plinth, quoins and detailing to windows and door. The building has a hipped tile roof. In plan it comprises a roughly rectangular range fronting northwest onto Bexley Street with a projecting bay to the south. The northern third of the building extends back into a short double width wing, with a further longer wing from the centre of the building. A large engraved sign in the northern half of the north elevation reads "Police Station" with a sign above a central door reading "Office". The building has sash windows, regularly arranged in the northwest elevation, but irregularly spaced across the rear range. In style the building in similar in details to stations elsewhere in the county built in the period between 1860 and 1865. The building is now reused as apartments.

Lancashire, Bacup

Name	Former Bacup Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BANK STREET BACUP
Grid Reference	SD 86756 22897
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low (Already converted) Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06866

Significant Dates

1856	Constructed (Earliest)
2010	Closed

Location map

Description

Middle Victorian two storey coursed rock-faced stone with ashlar window surrounds, plinth, moulded door jambs with flat hoods, and cornice. Building forms a L shape in plan. The principal eastern range forms two structural units comprising an eight bay section containing paired sash windows divided by projecting bays featuring ground floor doors with moulded jambs and flat hood and first floor window with flat hood. A northern two bay structure is of reduced height although in same materials with paired doors with balcony over to the south and sash windows to the north.

Internally the building contained offices, custody suite, mess and kitchen, and magistrates court. It is likely that the building had originally also contained accommodation for an officer and constable.

The building was potentially erected in 1856, although deposited plans differ considerably from the extant building. Whilst it is possible the building was reorganised, it seems more likely that alterations made to the design prior to construction have not survived in the archives. The building was featured in the TV drama "Juliet Bravo" and is now reused as dwellings.

Source: Lancashire Archives ref: QES/5/3

Lancashire, Blackpool

Name	Blackpool Police Headquarters
Type	Police Station
Address	BONNY STREET BLACKPOOL
Grid Reference	SD 30743 35610
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) ROGER BOOTH (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06067

Description

Modern station complex with central seven storey tower block of concrete frame construction with narrow parallel columns of glazing separated by concrete panels. The ground floor of the tower is more open with wide arched openings in front of a largely glazed elevation. The tower is situated on a raised area with car parking beneath and joins to the east via an aerial walkway with an open courtyard plan flat roofed three storey range. The police station forms part of a larger planned civic complex including a magistrate's court. Between the buildings there are areas of planned public realm areas. The building is in use but ear-marked for replacement.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1979	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Lancashire, Longridge

Name	Longridge Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	DERBY ROAD LONGRIDGE
Grid Reference	SD 60137 37317
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06868

Description

Two storey Middle Victorian style building of two storeys built of rock faced ashlar on principal elevations and red brick to the rear. In plan the building comprises a rectangular range facing Derby Road, with a two storey single width wing from the centre of the rear elevation and a double width single storey block to the north. To the rear is a detached single storey garage with hipped slate roof. The western elevation possesses a projecting northern bay with angled corners at ground floor level containing narrow sash windows and a single four pane sash in the centre of the bay. Above ground floor the corners are corbelled back out and in the centre of the bay is a blank corniced sign. At first floor level there is a single four pane sash beneath a gabled dormer. To the south the elevation step back and contains three bays with a central doorway with single sash in dormer over and four pane sash windows in each floor of the bays to either side. The public counter at the station closed around 2011 although the building has been retained in use as a local base.

Significant Dates

1875	Constructed (Earliest)
1885	Constructed (Latest)

© Lancashire County Constabulary

Location map

Lancashire, Padiham

Name	Padiham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	STATION ROAD PADIHAM
Grid Reference	SD 79353 33766
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06870

Description

Late Victorian freestyle two storey quarry faced stone building with mixture of Gothic and Classical influences. In plan the building comprises an L shaped range with an adjacent smaller domestic style building to the south with bay window. The principal east facing elevation of the main block has a main entrance in the south bay of the elevation with low arched door with ornamental carved doorhead and surrounding stone framed window. To the north of the door is a six light window with two light windows to either side, and beyond that an arched cart passage and pedestrian door at northern end of elevation with carved sign above door reading "Public". Above ground floor level is a stone moulded cornice incorporating a coat of arms in the centre of the elevation. Above the elevation is divided by pilasters into three bays with a low group of three sashes with pedimented hood mould in the south bay and six-light windows in the northern two bays with arched heads and stained glass. The elevation is surmounted by a parapet wall disguising a hipped state roof.

Historically the principal building likely comprised a police station on the ground floor with court room over and cells and offices in the rear range. The smaller building to the south likely comprised accommodation for the local police sergeant.

Significant Dates

1895	Constructed (Earliest)
1915	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Lancashire, Penwortham

Name	Former Penwortham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LIVERPOOL ROAD PENWORTHAM
Grid Reference	SD 51567 28323
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06869

Description

Domestic style police station with adjoining police housing. Police station comprises single storey brown brick structure with angled corner featuring an entrance with plain stone architrave and panel reading "Police Station", a bay window to the southeast elevation and three multi-paned windows and a door to the northeast. The roof is hipped and of plain tile. A plain stone parapet runs along the elevation incorporating a 1930 date stone above the door. To the north and west are two mirrored two storey swellings with exposed brown brick ground floor with bay windows and central entrance and rough cast rendered first floor with two windows and a gable.

The central station likely contained offices and several cells, with the dwellings providing accommodation for senior officers or married constables. The building is now disused and has been sold for residential use.

Significant Dates

1930 Constructed

Location map

Leicestershire, Ashby-de-la-zouch

Name	Police Station, 7, South Street
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 7 SOUTH STREET ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH
Grid Reference	SK 35720 16592
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01737

Description

Middle Victorian style brick built building with street frontage of two storeys and 7 bays fronting comprising shallow arched sash windows and projecting gabled bay containing arched doorway flanked by narrow arched windows and carved sign reading "Police Station" with single arched window above. Dentil string course and cornice. Hipped slate roof and tall brick chimneys with oversailing brick courses. To the north is a parallel range of two storeys representing the former court house which is connected by a two storey wing from the rear of the street fronting range.

The building was converted to offices in 2013.

Source: Leicestershire HER ref: MLE18606

Significant Dates

1850	Constructed (Earliest)
1883	Constructed (Latest)
2013	Change of Use

Location map

Leicestershire, Hinckley

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HOLLYCROFT HINCKLEY
Grid Reference	SP 42545 94260
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	WILLIAM KEAY (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02309

Description

Art Deco influenced brown brick building with pitched slate roof occupying a corner plot with angled southern corner overlooking the junction. The building forms two storeys with a sub-ground floor. The principal entrance in the angled corner comprises a double set of panelled doors with Art Deco surround and fanlight set within an arched ashlar recess. The main court room itself is situated within the centre of the plot, between the street fronting ranges. The western range contained the court facilities with separate magistrate's door with tympanum engraved with a figure of justice. The eastern range, which served as a police station, possesses a similar door with a seated bear chested male figure restraining a chained beast beneath his foot whilst shielding a crouched figure to his left. The exterior elevations are largely regularly arranged except for the western end of the west range were three tall windows extend into dormers with a balcony in front; relating to a secondary court room. The main entrance to the building is at the angle of the two streets and leads into the hall, communicating directly with the principal court, the court offices and the police station.

The building is currently disused and for sale.

Significant Dates

1937 Constructed

Location map

Leicestershire, Leicester

Name	Belgrave Gate Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 74 BELGRAVE GATE LEICESTER
Grid Reference	SK 58829 04962
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06425

Description

Heavy set example of a Post Modern style brick built station comprising rusticated concrete clad ground storey with substantial plain brick piers rising through three storeys above to a terracotta cornice and unadorned pediment above with plain coping. Between the piers are two shallow arched doors at ground level, reflected in scale and form in the windows at first and second floors, and a segmental window with oversize keystone at third floor level. A smaller staff entrance is situated in the lower right corner of the façade. The building is set back behind a car park from the main building line along the street, creating a separation from it an the surrounding development. The building is still in use.

Significant Dates

1990	Constructed (Earliest)
1995	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Leicestershire, Loughborough

Name	Former Loughborough Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WOOD GATE LOUGHBOROUGH
Grid Reference	SK 53729 19486
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06883

Description

Two phase structure comprising a two storey red brick building built as combined police station and magistrate's court in 1860 with rusticated stone piers dividing the ground floor into five bays containing four arched sash windows and a central door. The first floor had five shallow arched windows with lugged stone architraves. The building originally included a range of buildings to the rear of which only a wing containing a court room and possibly an original police house survive. Situated to the east of the original building is a single storey yellow brick building purpose built to provide new police facilities including an enquiry counter, cells, offices and a social club room. The police stopped using the building in 1975.

Source: Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Record Office ref:

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed
c.1910	Extended

Location map

Leicestershire, Market Bosworth

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SHENTON LANE MARKET BOSWORTH
Grid Reference	SK 40625 03030
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02082

Significant Dates

1896 Constructed

Location map

Description

Classically influenced Late Victorian style building comprising a connected group of buildings including police house, station, and court. The station building is a single storey range facing onto the bottom of Shenton Lane with a pair of sash windows in moulded surround to the north and one to the south and single doorway between with moulded surround and pediments integrated into the cornice above with continues around the elevation. To the northeast there is a two storey town house style police house with single storey bay windows either side of a central doorway with panelled door, narrow overlight, and moulded stone surround with cornice that continues to form a surround to the central first floor sash windows. A blank panel is located beneath the window. To the south the station abuts a plainer but similarly styled two bay two storey structure, possibly forming a second police house. Beyond that it's a single storey six bay court house of similar styling to the police station with northern pedimented door and five windows with moulded surrounds.

Internally the police station comprised a couple of offices with five cells retaining original doors and period tiling.

Source: Leicestershire HER ref: MLE21286-MLE21288

Leicestershire, Market Harborough

Name	Market Harborough Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	FAIRFIELD ROAD MARKET HARBOROUGH
Grid Reference	SP 7291 8777
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06485

Significant Dates

1968	Constructed (Earliest)
1975	Constructed (Latest)

Description

Modern concrete frame structure. In plan the building comprises a three storey rectangular block with pitched tiled roof and adjacent southern two storey flat roofed wing. The elevations of the building are formed from replacement aluminium frame windows within buff brick panels, with the general arrangement repeated on both first and second floor of the main block. The ground floor of the main block contains the custody suite with glass block windows in the northern elevation into the cells. The ground floor of the southern wing contains small vehicle garages.

Location map

Leicestershire, Wigston

Name	Wigston Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BULL HEAD STREET WIGSTON
Grid Reference	SP 60796 98705
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06798

Significant Dates

1967	Opened
2011	Partially demolished

Description

Typical Post-War station substantially altered through removal of principal tower block which historically provided the focus for the design. When built it comprised a three storey tower block with a long single storey range parallel to the road. The tower, which was concrete clad with projecting steel frame windows, suffered from minor subsidence and subsequent structural problems resulting in its demolition in 2012. The single storey range was retained as a part of a smaller local policing unit.

Location map

Lincolnshire, Alford

Name	Former Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ALFORD
Grid Reference	TF 45388 76107
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01795

Description

Police station complex including station, police housing and court. The police station and housing building is built of red brick to two storeys with pitched slate roof. Southern elevation is principal façade and aligned perpendicular to the road. Possesses three pedimented dormer windows situated below eaves level, square bay window with hipped slate roof, a brick dog tooth string course, and decorative brick cornice at eaves. Western gable pedimented with brick detailing and corbelled out chimney. Single storey range off east corner of north elevation with pitched slate roof and altered window and door openings. Detached single storey brick built court. Elevation divided by piers and gables pedimented with circular vents. Linking range behind provides entrance beside northern range of police station. Replacement windows and doors throughout.

Historic plans illustrate the police building originally contained living accommodation, an office and day room, and three cells. Enclosed between the police building and the court was a yard for the house and exercise yard for prisoners. The building is now a dwelling with the court used as a conservative club. The group is considered to be of townscape interest by the Conservation Area Appraisal.

Sources: Lincolnshire Archives ref: 23/1/1975 and mis/don/601/1

Significant Dates

1845	Constructed (Earliest)
1855	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Lincolnshire, Boston

Name	Boston Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LINCOLN LANE BOSTON
Grid Reference	TF 32591 44098
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	ARTHUR LING (ARCHITECT) ARTHUR LING & ASSOCIATES (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06081

Description

Modern concrete frame building with Brutalist influences, comprising a three storey principal block exposed concrete frame at ground and first floor level forming regular panels with continuous glazing above red brick panels. The third floor appears to sit on the frame with continuous red brick elevations with a mixture of normal height windows and continuous high level lights. The building lies in a dominant location on the edge of park beside the River Witham.

Significant Dates

1974 Constructed

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Location map

Lincolnshire, Caistor

Name	Former Caistor Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHAPEL STREET CAISTOR
Grid Reference	TA 11761 01402
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01821

Description

Mid Victorian police station and police house in local vernacular style. The station comprises a single storey range with pitched pantiled roof positioned gable on to Chapel Street. The street facing façade comprises a single brick arch headed door with fan light and adjacent square headed three light windows with modern frame, and dentil brick cornice forming a pediment in the gable end with raking dentil brick cornice and central engraved panel reading "Police 1855". To the rear of the building there is a small enclosed yard. The adjacent dwelling is also brick built with hipped pantile roof, forming an approximate L shaped plan incorporating a projecting northern bay, and with a two storey mono-pitched range to the northeast. The principal elevation of the house has an arch headed doorway with fan light and shallow brick arched window at ground floor level, a dentil brick course between floors and two shallow brick arched windows above. The buildings are now occupied as dwellings.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Lincolnshire, p.207); Lincolnshire Record Office ref: LQS/B/4

Significant Dates

1855 Constructed

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Location map

Lincolnshire, Cleethorpes

Name	Humberside Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	PRINCE'S ROAD CLEETHORPES
Grid Reference	TA 3037 0909
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02087

Description

Edwardian style brick built structure comprising two storey police houses either side of a central single storey range. The central range comprises nine bays with central doorway with small paned overlight, simple moulded surround, over door panel reading "County Police" and corniced heightened parapet. The bays either side contain regularly spaced small pane sash windows with stone and brick surround with ornamental stone corner blocks. To the rear of the central block are two wings that run perpendicular to the main range and connecting with a second two storey range parallel to the main range. The main building is constructed to take advantage of a natural slope to disguise the mass of the station, which is three storeys to the rear.

Source: Lincolnshire HER ref: 0047/104/0

Significant Dates

1908	Constructed (Earliest)
1932	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Lincolnshire, Lincoln

Name	Lincoln Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WEST PARADE LINCOLN
Grid Reference	SK 97368 71543
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	A.R. AITKEN (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02488

Description

Brutalist style concrete clad building with regularly ordered steel frame windows along first and second floors projecting over a blue brick ground floor with repeated narrow open slits perforating the elevation. A three storey concrete clad block projects from the southern elevation with recessed blind brick panel rising to form a projecting structure at the top of the tower. The textured concrete cladding across the structure has led to the building being known locally at "Ryvita House" due to the visual similarities with the cracker.

Source: Lincolnshire HER ref: 7415

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Lincolnshire, Stamford

Name	Stamford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NORTH STREET STAMFORD
Grid Reference	TF 02873 07344
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06688

Description

Plain Neo-Georgian style two storey brick building with pitched slate roof. In plan the building comprises the main station range fronting onto the corner of Cliff Road and North Street, with a domestic style two storey building to its east and a terraced range of building along Cliff Road to the north. To the rear of the station is a two storey flat roofed block that was added in the Post-War period. The principal station façade comprises seven bays in red brick with central projecting bay containing a ground floor entrance with simple moulded architrave with recessed arch on the floor above containing a window with curved metal balcony. The bays to either side contain modern small pane windows with flat-arched gauged brick lintels and plain stone sills. The police housing flanking the building to the east is in a darker brown brick with more domestic proportions. Originally a similar building had flanked the police station to the west producing a more ordered appearance.

Significant Dates

1900	Constructed (Earliest)
1930	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Merseyside, Allerton

Name	Allerton Police and Fire Station
Type	Fire and Police Station
Address	MATHER AVENUE ALLERTON
Grid Reference	SJ 39747 87741
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02591

Description

Neo-Georgian style two storey brown brick combined police and fire station. Forms a triangular courtyard plan range of police buildings at corner of Allerton Road and Rose Lane, with detached fire station to southwest fronting Mather Avenue and a detached dwelling in between at the corner of Rose Lane and Mather Avenue. The buildings have rusticated stone surrounds to ground floor windows with prominent keystone and cornice, plain stone surrounds to fire station appliance bays, and rusticated surround with overlight at principal police station entrance on northern corner. Upper storey windows have splayed gauged brick flat arches and stone sills. The roof over the fire station is hipped with tiles, as is the northern corner of the police station. Western arm of the police station was evidently single storey and has been heightened. To the south of the police complex is a hall with pitched tile roof and domed cupola. The fire station has three appliance bays with a flat roofed two storey range to the rear and brick built hose tower. The police station is no longer open to the public and the fire station has been earmarked for closure.

Significant Dates

1930 Constructed

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Location map

Merseyside, Liscard

Name	None Recorded
Type	Police Station
Address	MANOR ROAD LISCARD
Grid Reference	SJ 30855 92188
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02020

Description

Late Victorian free style building of red brick with stone trim, domed angle turret, shaped gables, and mullioned and transomed windows. The building fronts onto Manor Road and Queen Street, with a square block situated centrally behind the Manor Road elevation that likely represent a court. The roof of the building is of slate and hipped with ornate metal finials. The Queen Street elevation is comparably less ornate and likely comprised police accommodation. The building is now used by the council and the new police offices (dating to the Post-War period) are situated a short distance east on Manor Road.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Cheshire, p.372)

Significant Dates

1885	Constructed (Earliest)
1895	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Merseyside, Liverpool

Name	Canning Place Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CANNING PLACE LIVERPOOL
Grid Reference	SJ 34386 89873
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06444

Description

Modern movement inspired 8 storey red brick clad concrete frame structure with regular sets of vertical piers dividing otherwise continuous horizontal rows of glazing across all floors. The style of the building, whilst similar to other buildings of its date, in this setting appears to reflect the historic warehouse form once common place in the docks area. In comparison to the more recent much less conservative architecture of the Liverpool One development the building appears more austere and oppressive.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

© Merseyside Police

Location map

Merseyside, Liverpool

Name	Former Lark Lane Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LARK LANE LIVERPOOL
Grid Reference	SJ 37273 87651
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	F.U. HOLME (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02019

Description

Gothic Revival inspired two storey structure fronting onto Lark Lane and Sefton Grove. The plan of the buildings appears to have originally comprised a L shaped range along the street frontages, with extensive modern infilling. Northwest elevation onto Lark Lane possesses a projecting bay window containing engraved "Police Station" sign with porches to either side and a single storey range set back to south with gabled dormer and a two storey gabled bay set back to north with cusped six-light window within three pointed arch at first floor incorporating a coat of arms. The Sefton Grove elevation comprises projecting gabled bays and gabled dormers with transomed and mullioned windows, and red brick decoration in gable ends. At the far southern end of the elevation is a single storey red brick range.

The building likely comprised a police station in the central front bay with court to the north and accommodation along Sefton Grove. Cells were likely provided to the rear of the station, with stores, stables, toilets and laundry facilities in outbuildings around a drill yard. Now reused as a community centre.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Lancashire: Liverpool, p.292)

Significant Dates

1885 Constructed

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Location map

Norfolk, Kings Lynn

Name	Norfolk Police Divisional HQ
Type	Police Station
Address	ST JAMES ROAD KINGS LYNN
Grid Reference	TF 62061 19843
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	C.H. THURSTON (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06388

Description

Large Neo-Georgian police station of brown brick with reconstituted stone detailing and hipped tiled roof. Faces onto junction between St James St and St James' Road, with wings returning along either road. The central elevation is of 11 bays with regularly spaced windows with small rectangular panned steel frames and narrow stone surrounds. A two storey portico projects from the central three bays supported on four brick piers with stone cornice. Centred on the ridge of the roof of the main elevation is an ornamental timber cupola.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Norfolk: North-West & South, p.476)

Significant Dates

1953	Constructed (Earliest)
1955	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Norfolk, Norwich

Name	Former Magdalen Road Section Section
Type	Police Station
Address	MAGDALEN ROAD NORWICH
Grid Reference	TG 23148 09660
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06910

Description

Small former section station built from red brick and of a single storey with flat felted roof. The principal elevation has a central arched doorway flanked to either side by paired narrow windows. The windows and door are all modern replacements. The building is reused as a nail and beauty salon.

Significant Dates

1928	Constructed (Earliest)
1938	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

North Yorkshire, Easingwold

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHURCH HILL EASINGWOLD
Grid Reference	SE 52489 69954
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02304

Description

Domestic style two storey red brick building with hipped plain-tile roof. Plan roughly forms a U shaped plan with two storey rectangular range with projecting end bays with single storey bay windows and rear wings which are further extended by single storey out building ranges. The building has rusticated brick quoins, gauged brick flat-arched windows and a moulded stone surround to the central door. The building retains its original sash windows. To the rear of the station is a detached garage, and a magistrates court that was added to the complex in the 1960s and has since been converted to a dwelling.

Internally the building had historically comprised a central station with accommodation for two police officers and their families to either side. To the rear of the building is a single storey range that used to contain the cells with an enclosed exercise yard. The accommodation was converted to offices in the 1990s when the cells are also believed to have gone out of use. The facility is now shared by the council and police.

Significant Dates

1945	Constructed (Earliest)
1950	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

North Yorkshire, Escrick

Name	Former Escrick Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SKIPWITH ROAD ESCRICK
Grid Reference	SE 63338 42871
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	KIRK & PARRY (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01830

Description

Classically influenced Middle Victorian two storey brick built former police station and court house, now private dwellings. Historically situated outside of the village, and now on the edge of Post-War housing development. The principal façade faces southwest onto Skipwith Road comprising two projecting bays to either side with rusticated ashlar quoins and windows with modern frames stone sills and splayed gauged brick lintels to both floors. The south-eastern bay is wider by one bay. In centre the elevation has three bays of similar windows with a plain stone stringcourse in line with the sills of the first floor windows.
A detached parallel range was added in the early twentieth century, and a connecting wing was constructed from the northwest bay in the Post War period.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: East Riding & York, p.409)

Significant Dates

1857 Constructed

Location map

North Yorkshire, Filey

Name	Former Filey Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MURRAY STREET FILEY
Grid Reference	TA 11749 80672
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	A. BEAUMONT (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Unassigned Condition: Unassigned
Gazetteer ID	02048

Description

Red brick two storey former police station with Georgian influence in gauged brick arched windows with prominent keystone, moulded brick courses dividing the elevations at ground and first floor beneath window head level and low hipped slate roof with tall chimneys with corbelled brick detail. Southern elevation fronts onto Murray Street with a principal two storey range with projecting two bays to either side with two arched sash windows on each floor. To the centre a contemporary single storey flat roofed structure projects, off set to the east to incorporate an entrance in the main range. To the rear the bays either side project back to form short two storey wings and a central single storey range in-between with pitched roof (likely forming the cell block) with further more recent lean-to extensions. The building was recently sold.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: East Riding & York, p.417)

YO14 9DG

Significant Dates

1892 Constructed

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Location map

North Yorkshire, Helmsley

Name	Former Helmsley Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ASHDALE ROAD HELMSLEY
Grid Reference	SE 61711 83739
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Poor
Gazetteer ID	06864

Description

Domestic style two storey brown brick building with hipped slate roof. Plan roughly forms a U shaped plan with two storey rectangular range with projecting end bays with single storey bay windows and rear wings which are further extended by single storey out building ranges. The building has rusticated brick quoins, plain stone band between courses, gauged brick flat-arched windows and a moulded stone surround to the central door incorporating a crest above.

The building is currently disused, awaiting redevelopment. At time of closure North Riding of Yorkshire Police relate the original charge desk and cells were still in situ.

Significant Dates

1930	Constructed (Earliest)
1940	Constructed (Latest)
2012	Closed

Location map

North Yorkshire, Leyburn

Name	Leyburn Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HIGH STREET LEYBURN
Grid Reference	SE 11156 90593
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Unassigned Threat: Unassigned Condition: Unassigned
Gazetteer ID	01983

Description

Late Victorian building of rubble faced stone laid to regular courses with ashlar dressings to surrounds. Comprises a rectangular range of five bays with hipped slate roof fronting onto the High Street. The bays to either end have three light windows on both floors with stone frames with mullions and sash windows, and the central bay has narrow two light windows of similar design. The bays in-between contain a cart passage to the north and pedestrian entrance to the south with arched openings. Ashlar pilasters frame the pedestrian door and continue up to frame a single sash window above with a panel between carved with Yorkshire roses and the letters N and Y. The cart passage is also framed with pilasters with ball finials and panel reading "Police Station" and the date 1877. Above each of these entrance bays are coped dormers with blind ocular windows. To the rear of the building is a yard with single storey detached building. The building is unlisted but is of special interest within Leyburn Conservation Area.

Unlisted building of special interest within CA

Significant Dates

1877 Constructed

© North Riding of Yorkshire Police

Location map

North Yorkshire, Scarborough

Name	Scarborough Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NORTHWAY SCARBOROUGH
Grid Reference	TA 03812 88456
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06623

Description

Substantially refurbished police station originally comprising a concrete panel clad reinforced concrete frame tower block of five storeys. Typical municipal building of the period with steel framed glazing units with asbestos panels. Re-clad in recent years in Post-Modern style with modern materials emulating rusticated ground floor elevations with elevations divided by imitation piers and plain cornice at the top. The building is still in use.

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

© Houlton

Location map

Northamptonshire, Kettering

Name	Kettering Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LONDON ROAD KETTERING
Grid Reference	SP 86806 78461
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	A.N. HARRIS (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06383

Description

Modern movement influenced police station of concrete frame construction with red brick and panels. Continuous steel framed glazing along southern and northern elevations and concrete bands between floors and across top of elevation. Comprises three storey range with abutting single storey buildings to the north.

Significant Dates

1968	Constructed (Earliest)
1971	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Northamptonshire, Northampton

Name	Wootton Hall
Type	Police Station
Address	LONDON ROAD NORTHAMPTON
Grid Reference	SP 75166 57423
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02201

Description

Neo-Georgian style red brick building of two storeys with dormer lit attic. Comprised five bays with groups of four sash windows on each floor of the outer bays, groups of three either side of centre which comprises an ashlar bay with large portico entrance with balcony over and three light window. Above the elevation is a simple moulded cornice and balustrade. The roof is hipped with flat top and irregularly spaced dormers behind the balustrade. Built on site of earlier house. Extension surrounding the hall were erected in the 1970s by the county architect, John Goff. The building is currently in use as Northamptonshire Police's headquarters, but proposed for closure.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Northamptonshire, p.354)

Significant Dates

1911	Constructed (Earliest)
1917	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Northamptonshire, Northampton

Name	Campbell Square Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	THE MOUNTS NORTHAMPTON
Grid Reference	SP 75573 60992
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	J.C. PRESTWICH & SONS (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01710

Description

Art Deco influenced police station in ashlar bath stone comprising part of a group of civic buildings in Upper Mounts (including the police station, a fire station with accommodation and baths) that makes a powerful statement of municipal pride. The police station comprises a central larger entrance bay with four bay wings to either side containing small rectangular paned steel frame windows on both floors. In plan the building comprises two long side wings and a taller central block with modern infilling in-between.

Significant Dates

1936	Constructed (Earliest)
1941	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Northamptonshire, Thrapston

Name	None Recorded
Type	Police Station
Address	HUNTINGDON ROAD THRAPSTON
Grid Reference	SP 99781 78621
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06892

Description

Gothic Revival influenced two storey police station of snecked stone with ashlar detailing and pitched slate roof. The building fronts south onto Huntingdon Road with light projecting gabled cross wings at either side and corbelled out tall stone chimney from the centre of the building with plaque engraved with the words "County Police Station". The western gabled bay has a ground floor entrance with hood moulding, stone mullioned windows on ground and first floor and narrow breather slit in the gable end. The eastern gabled bay has a large stone mullioned and transomed window correlating to the court room within. The centre of the façade has a wider pedestrian entrance to the east and mullioned windows to both floors. The building is now reused as the Court House Inn.

Significant Dates

1860 Constructed

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Location map

Northamptonshire, Towcester

Name	Towcester Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WATLING STREET TOWCESTER
Grid Reference	SP 69055 48978
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	G.H. LEWIN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06742

Description

Tudor Gothic influenced brown brick structure with ashlar detailing and pitched tile roof. In plan the building comprises a principal range fronting onto Watling Street to the north with a projecting front wing to the southeast and a cross wing to the northwest. Two rear wings also project from the northern half of the building an a single double hipped wing to the south. At the centre of the building there three gabled bays with a central cart passage. Stone framed windows with transoms and mullions are present across the elevation with a corner turret to the southeast. The building is still in use.

Significant Dates

1936	Constructed (Earliest)
1938	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Northumberland, Alnwick

Name	Alnwick Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	PRUDHOE STREET ALNWICK
Grid Reference	NU 18818 12982
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	05996

Description

Neo-Georgian influenced red brick two to three storey police station and former courthouse. Comprises symmetrical façade of seven bays with projecting parapeted bays within bays two and six with ground floor entrances framed by substantial ashlar pillars with urns and tall stone framed small paned windows with cornice above. The central three bays are double height with identical wide small paned windows at first floor with ashlar pediments over, and a ground floor entrance with stone frame incorporating prominent key stone and plain small paned windows to either side. To bays to either end of the building are divided into three storeys with plain window openings across the side elevations.

Significant Dates

1930	Constructed (Earliest)
1940	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Northumberland, Ashington

Name	Station House
Type	Police Station
Address	STATION ROAD ASHINGTON
Grid Reference	NZ 26992 87708
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02091

Description

Late Victorian red brick built former police station of two storeys with pitched slate roof and former later detached Art Deco influenced court house to the rear. The station comprises eight bays with projecting pedimented bays to either end and shaped gable above the central three bays containing terracotta coat of arms and 1897 date stone and "Police Station". All the windows in the elevation are unadorned with modern frames. The building has been converted to office use.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Northumberland, p.148)

Significant Dates

1897	Constructed

Location map

Northumberland, Bedlington

Name	Bedlington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SCHALKSMUHLE ROAD BEDLINGTON
Grid Reference	NZ 25997 82159
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06042

Description

Large modern two storey brick clad police station complex forming an approximately U shaped plan with central custody suite forming a T shaped plan. The southwest elevation fronts onto Schalksmuhle Road and has Neo-Georgian influences in the large arched entrances, segmental windows, and cupola.

Significant Dates

1985	Constructed (Earliest)
1995	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Northumberland, Cramlington

Name	Cramlington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	FORUM WAY CRAMLINGTON
Grid Reference	NZ 26098 76736
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06198

Description

Modern movement influenced concrete frame structure with brown brick in stretcher bond at ground floor and rendered panels at first floor. The building is rectangular in plan with a projecting first storey block at the eastern end supported on narrow concrete piers. The windows along the principal north elevation are regularly spaced and fitted with modern frames. The long low aspect of the building is interrupted by the rendered panels of the first floor which project below first floor level.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1975	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Nottinghamshire, Bingham

Name	Former Bingham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHURCH STREET BINGHAM
Grid Reference	SK 70649 39919
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	01809

Description

Italianate style building of red brick laid to Flemish bond with ashlar stonework to quoins and surrounds to windows. At the centre of the building is a two storey segmented bays windows with stone pilasters at ground floor level. The roof of the building is hipped. Constructed as a combined court house and police station.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Nottinghamshire, p.75)

Significant Dates

1852	Constructed

Location map

Nottinghamshire, Nottingham

Name	Former Victoria Road Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	VICTORIA ROAD NOTTINGHAM
Grid Reference	SK 50079 56053
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06890

Description

Two storey building of three bays fronted with rock-faced stone laid to courses with brick to the sides and rear and a hipped slate roof. The principal façade has a central elliptically arched internal porch with plaque engraved with "Police Station". Windows to either side and across the first floor have stone surrounds with mullions and transom. The building is reused as offices.

Significant Dates

1914	Closed
1925	Constructed (Earliest)
1935	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Nottinghamshire, Nottingham

Name	Central Fire Police Station
Type	Fire and Police Station
Address	SHAKESPEARE STREET NOTTINGHAM
Grid Reference	SK 57153 40330
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	R.M. FINCH (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02328

Significant Dates

1940 Constructed

Location map

Description

Art Deco influenced combined fire and police station in central Nottingham. Situated on corner site with police station at corner of Shakespeare Street and North Church Street, and the Fire station at the corner of Shakespeare Street and South Sherwood Street. The building is constructed with a steel-framed fire and bomb resistant construction with internal partitions designed to be non structural to allow future alteration. At either corner of the building are large entrances with three tall narrow windows above with small panes and steel frames with moulded stone mullions and surround. Above either windows are full size figures of a policeman above the police entrance and a fireman above the fire entrance. The elevations of the police station comprise four storeys of regularly spaced small paned steel frame windows, whilst the fire station is of three storeys with a seven bay appliance hall at the centre of the Shakespeare Street elevation. The building is planned to be purchased and converted by the council.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Nottinghamshire, p.239)

Nottinghamshire, Retford

Name	Retford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	EXCHANGE STREET RETFORD
Grid Reference	SK 70411 81010
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06595

Description

Late Victorian two storey red brick police station and court. The police station occupies the western half the building forming a roughly L shaped plan, joining on to the larger courthouse block to the east. The police station has an angled gabled bay overlooking the junction of Chancery Lane and Exchange Street with former arched doorway (now window) with pilastered stone surround and panel above engraved with "Police Station" and a coat of arms. The western elevation is divided into five bays with a central projecting gabled bay and more domestic style southern two bays including a square bay window with pitched roof over that continues to form a porch above a door. Windows throughout the building are have stone mullions and transoms, and in places retain original sashes. There is a decorative terracotta cornice at eaves level and decorative ridge tiles. The building is still in use as a police station.

Significant Dates

1880	Constructed (Earliest)
1900	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Nottinghamshire, Sutton In Ashfield

Name	Former Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 6 BROOK STREET SUTTON IN ASHFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 49275 58754
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06891

Significant Dates

1900	Constructed (Earliest)
1915	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Tudor Gothic influenced brick built and ashlar fronted two storey former police station with slate pitched roof. Principally comprises an east-west aligned south fronting range with rear wings to the east and west. The façade comprises seven bays with gables over bays one five and seven with stone coping and narrow breather slits in the gable end. Windows across both floors are small paned with stone frames and mullions. A large arched car passage lies within bay five with arched doorways in the bays to either side and a continuous hood mould over the three. To the rear the elevations are in a more utilitarian style with low brick arched windows. The western range has four short small paned steel frame windows at ground floor level likely corresponding to cells whilst the eastern rear wing is more domestic in style and likely comprises accommodation.

Oxfordshire, Oxford

Name	St Aldates Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ST ALDATES OXFORD
Grid Reference	SP 51448 05774
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	H.F. HURCOMBE (ARCHITECT) CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06555

Description

Neo-Georgian style police station of three storeys in ashlar with hipped pan tile roof.
The principal elevation faces on to St Aldates road comprises 15 bays with three central projecting bays with central doorway with pedimented stone surround, and modern framed windows to the other bays with stone surrounds around those at the first floor. The ground floor elevation is of rusticated ashlar, with plinth and heavy stone band and panel above. Across the elevation is a plain stone cornice. The Floyds Row elevation continues the style of the principal elevation for five bays with a further 7 bays with double height windows across first and second floors. The building has been extended to the south and to the rear and connects to the Old Court House to the east and lies opposite the current court house on the opposite side of St Aldates road.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Oxfordshire, p.303)

Significant Dates

1936 Constructed

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Location map

Oxfordshire, Wallingford

Name	None Recorded
Type	Police Station
Address	READING ROAD WALLINGFORD
Grid Reference	SU 60692 88993
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06757

Description

Domestic style small police station comprising a roughly T shaped single storey building with pitched plain tile roof. The principal west facing elevation has a central doorway with a timber frame porch, set beneath a hipped roof, with two narrow windows to either side with modern frames. Modest but well proportioned and detailed building. The building is still occupied by the police but on a part-time basis.

Significant Dates

1935	Constructed (Earliest)
1950	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Rutland, Oakham

Name	Oakham Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	15-17 STATION ROAD OAKHAM
Grid Reference	SK 86066 09103
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: High Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06546

Description

Modern one and two storey brown brick building with hipped slate roof. Has narrow aluminium framed windows around single storey street fronting block and shorter windows along adjacent two storey block at first floor only. A stone plaque on the southern elevation has a coat of arms. In addition a single storey nineteenth century brown brick building with stone quoins and surrounds possibly comprising an extension to the original Victorian Station is situated within the corner of the site. The site has recently gone for sale (Q4 2014) and a smaller station is proposed to be built in the vicinity of the nineteenth century structure.

Significant Dates

1860	Constructed (Earliest)
1890	Constructed (Latest)
1991	Rebuilt

Location map

Shropshire, Telford

Name	Malinsgate Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MALINSGATE TELFORD
Grid Reference	SJ 69517 08948
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06722

Description

Severe modern building of seven bays divided by projecting brick piers and a dominant central entrance flanked by substantial brick towers giving the impression of a gatehouse. The ground floor has continuous steps of glazing between piers with brick panels above and below, with the glazing of the upper two storeys divided by opaque glass panels. The overall appearance of the station is as a citadel.

Significant Dates

1980	Constructed (Earliest)
1985	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Shropshire, Wellington

Name	Former Wellington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHURCH STREET WELLINGTON
Grid Reference	SJ 65081 11812
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06874

Description

Late Victorian red brick two storey former police station and magistrate's court. Rusticated ashlar clad ground floor with pedimented doors to either side of the elevation and slight projecting central bay with blank panel between storeys. Upper storey has six regularly spaced windows with stone surrounds and cornice above. Central bay has a pedimented gable over with a coat of arms and 1896 date stone. More domestic range returns to east along Plough Street ending in a more ornate corner tower with pyramidal roof. To the rear the building has been extended in the Post-War period. The building is now reused as offices.

Significant Dates

1896	Constructed

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Location map

Shropshire, Wellington

Name	Wellington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	VICTORIA ROAD WELLINGTON
Grid Reference	SJ 65193 11268
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	C. H. SIMMONS (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06774

Description

Modern two storey police station of buff brick with flat roof. The elevations of the main building have regularly spaced windows with modern frames. In the west elevation is a pedestrian door access via short staircase across the elevation with an awning over. Single storey ranges, including garages and cell block, enclose a yard to the south of the station.

Significant Dates

1950	Constructed (Earliest)
1959	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Shropshire, Wem

Name	Old Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHAPEL STREET WEM
Grid Reference	SJ 5132 2879
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01906

Description

Middle Victorian two storey red brick former police station, now dwelling. The principal east facing elevation comprises three bays with a central doorway with overlight, plain stone surround, cornice and datestone over reading "Erected 1861". To either side and across the first floor are sash windows in lugged stone surrounds. A plain stringcourse crosses the elevation in line with the first floor window sills. The roof is pitched and of slate with two ornamented brick chimneys either side of centre.

Significant Dates

1861	Constructed

© Curate - panorama

Location map

Somerset, Glastonbury

Name	Former Glastonbury Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	BENEDICT STREET GLASTONBURY
Grid Reference	ST 49680 38856
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Poor
Gazetteer ID	06897

Description

Complex of rusticated stone built Mid-Victorian police buildings with slight Italianate influence with numerous more recent extensions. Large range at north of complex comprises a two storey nine bay former barracks with projecting gabled bays at the centre and towards either end. Heavy set stone architraves and stone string course. To west of complex is a three bay two storey house with central projecting rendered gabled bay with Italianate style door flanked to north and south by 20th century dwellings. East of the complex is a detached former Police Court which was built in the late 19th century.

The complex comprised the constabulary barracks with accommodation for constables and sergeants in the northern block and the western building likely having provided accommodation for the chief constable. The buildings were later extended and divided into units for use as police housing, with the court serving the functions of the police station up until the 1980s.

Sources: 1861 Kelly's Directory

Significant Dates

1858	Constructed

Location map

South Yorkshire, Barnsley

Name	Barnsley District Headquarters
Type	Police Station
Address	CHURCHFIELD BARNSLEY
Grid Reference	SE 34215 06560
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	LANCHESTER & LODGE (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02428

Description

Designed as the headquarters of the former Barnsley Council Borough Police Force and transferred first to the West Yorkshire Constabulary in 1968 and later to South Yorkshire Police in 1974.

The building is situated on the highest point of the Barnsley Civic complex with good road access in all directions. It comprises a three storey flat roofed range with glazed panels and Portland stone cladding which links to a cell block and a two storey recreation and dinning building. The cells connect with the adjacent magistrates court.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Yorkshire: West Riding, p.615)

Significant Dates

1963 Constructed

© South Yorkshire Police

Location map

South Yorkshire, Rotherham

Name	Rotherham District Headquarters
Type	Police Station
Address	MAIN STREET ROTHERHAM
Grid Reference	SK 42544 92728
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06606

Description

Brick built five storey structure typical of the almost Brutalist modernism employed in designing the new headquarters buildings of the South Yorkshire Police. Similar stations built in Ecclesfield and Attercliffe are of a similar style but implemented greater defensive elements reflecting the social upheaval in the area following the miners' strikes.

Constructed with large storage areas, control room, gymnasium, recreation and dining facilities and extensive detention faculties and offices. In addition there was accommodation space for single officers and garages and workshops of police vehicles.

Significant Dates

1983	Constructed
1983	Opened

© South Yorkshire Police

Location map

South Yorkshire, Sheffield

Name	Former Ecclesall Police Section Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ECCLESALL ROAD SOUTH SHEFFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 32558 84471
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: High Condition: Unassigned
Gazetteer ID	06900

Description

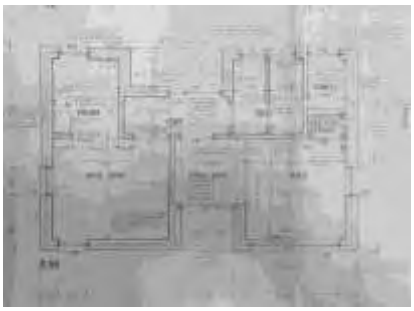
Small stone built building of a single storey and pitched slate roof. Entrance to front and rear. Constructed to serve as a base for officers patrolling the area. Interior contains lobby, an office with enquiry desk, mess room, small kitchen, toilets and kennel.

The building has been disposed of.

Source: Sheffield City Archives ref: CA206/59912

Significant Dates

1971	Constructed



© Sheffield City Archives

Location map

South Yorkshire, Sheffield

Name	Hammerton Road Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	HAMMERTON ROAD SHEFFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 33523 89330
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) W.G. DAVIES (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: High Condition: Poor
Gazetteer ID	06878

Significant Dates

1928	Constructed
2014	Closed

Location map

Description

Art-Deco influenced police station. Brick built with sandstone detailing. Principal entrance at corner of Hammerton Road and Dodd Street with Police Station sign and ashlar architrave. Historically associations include it having been the place where the Yorkshire Ripper was initially detained and the principal police station used during the Hillsborough Disaster.

Constructed with front counter, custody suite, offices, recreation room and mess, parade room, locker room, garages and a superintendent's house. Altered internally to create CID and report writing room within the parade room.

South Yorkshire, Sheffield

Name	Woodseats Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHESTERFIELD ROAD SHEFFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 34855 83158
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06894

Significant Dates

1898	Constructed (Earliest)
1904	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Red brick two storey police station with sandstone ashlar dressing and hipped slate roof. Engraved Police Station sign in panel over door in south elevation. Believed to have been built for the Derbyshire Constabulary and transferred to Sheffield Police following the expansion of the borough boundaries in 1901.

Originally comprised central station flanked by accommodation for constable and superintendent, now no longer supports any accommodation. Extended with a garage and billiards room in the 1930s and with a CID office in the 1980s.

South Yorkshire, Sheffield

Name	Former Neepsend Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	50-52 BURTON STREET SHEFFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 35035 88484
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06879

Significant Dates

1892	Constructed

Location map

Description

Brick built police station with ashlar band and window dressings. Pitched slate roof with decorative ridge tiles and two forward fronting gables with 1892 date stone and city crest. Incorporates cart passage serving small yard to rear.

South Yorkshire, Sheffield

Name	Hampton Hotel
Type	Police Station
Address	WEST BAR GREEN SHEFFIELD
Grid Reference	SK 35214 87714
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	A.J. GROVES (ARCHITECT) B. WARREN (ARCHITECT) CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE) GEORGE LONGDEN & SON LTD. (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06880

Description

Former divisional police station, now hotel. Comprises a central six storey tower block with surrounding two and one storey ranges. The building has been completely re-clad along its principal elevations with coloured glass panels but retains the blue brick end elevations. The building is an unusual adaption of a Post-War police station.

Significant Dates

1965	Opened
2013	Altered

Location map

South Yorkshire, Stainforth

Name	Stainforth Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CHURCH ROAD STAINFORTH
Grid Reference	SE 64040 11827
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06895

Description

Two storey red brick building with hipped slate roof. Central five bay building with narrower two bay ranges to either side. Ashlar dressings to windows including ocular windows to first floor and corniced architrave to doors.

Significant Dates

1927	Constructed (Earliest)
1932	Constructed (Latest)

© South Yorkshire Police

Location map

Staffordshire, Burslem

Name	Burslem Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	JACKSON STREET BURSLEM
Grid Reference	SJ 87036 49917
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06126

Description

Neo-Georgian red brick police station with rusticated ashlar ground floor elevation. Central five bay range with single bay wings. Central double door with overlight, moulded stone surround and cornice over. Modern frames within windows in remaining bays. Plain parapet wall and hipped roof. Single storey gabled range behind flanked by flat roof extension. A Post-War extension to the south of the station emulates the style with rusticated stone ground elevation, red brick structure and hipped slate roof with flat top.

Significant Dates

1937	Constructed

Location map

Staffordshire, Kingswinford

Name	Kingswinford Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MOSS GROVE KINGSWINFORD
Grid Reference	SO 88668 88935
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06875

Description

Domestic style red brick built police station with pitched plain tile roof. Comprising two storey police house with projecting gabled bay with ground floor bay window and adjacent single storey range with steep pitched roof containing operational facilities.

Significant Dates

1955	Constructed (Earliest)
1962	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Staffordshire, Longton

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SUTHERLAND ROAD LONGTON
Grid Reference	SJ 91231 43452
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02514

Description

Modern police station of three storeys with reconstituted stone block glad ground storey with continuous ribbons of windows at first and second floor level with brick panel between. A wing projects from the eastern half of the south elevation with an octagonal corner turret of reconstituted stone blocks to second floor level with rendered belfry and pointed slate roof. The building incorporates several architectural elements from an earlier police station on the site including a crest and 1905 date stone and pillared segmental pedimented entrance with carved "POLICE STATION" sign. The ground floor of the building has limited openings and conforms to a pattern of constructing defensive police stations at the time.

Significant Dates

1980	Constructed (Earliest)
1999	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Staffordshire, Newcastle-under-lyme

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MERRIAL STREET NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME
Grid Reference	SJ 84920 46176
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02269

Description

Neo-Georgian style former police station of three storeys with basement. Natural stone clad plinth with red brick above in stretcher bond. Central three storey and seven bay block with two storey single bay wings to either side. Both wings appear to have originally been of a single storey and have been extended in similar style brickwork. The west wing form an L shaped range that returns behind the main block. The principal elevation has brick arched sash windows at ground floor with rusticated brick courses, with flat brick arched sash windows at first and similar sashes at second floor beneath a cornice. In the centre of the elevation is a double width doorway with moulded stone frame and arched panel over the door with words "NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME BOROUGH POLICE FORCE" and a coat of arms. The central first floor window has a pedimented stone surround. The building retains original window frames and other features including copper lamps either side of the doorway and a substantial ornate timber cupola on the roof ridge. The building is locally listed but has been identified as a potential redevelopment site by the local authority.

Significant Dates

1930	Constructed (Earliest)
1937	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Staffordshire, Stafford

Name	Eastgate Street Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	EASTGATE STREET STAFFORD
Grid Reference	SJ 92450 23189
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06684

Description

Post-modern police station comprising a three storey building in a brown brick with steeply hipped tile roof with flat top. The building is roughly rectangular in plan with cross wings to either end and a large single storey flat roofed custody suite to the rear. Ground and first floor windows across the north elevation posses surrounds of header bricks and with most paired between floors and set within recessed panels. Across the top of the elevation is a substantial ogee cornice with lead clad dormers above in line with the lower windows.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Suffolk, Felixstowe

Name	Felixstowe Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 32 HIGH ROAD WEST FELIXSTOWE
Grid Reference	TM 30116 35258
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06268

Description

Neo-Georgian style brown brick building with hipped tile roof. The principal south facing elevation comprises 7 bays ordered 2:3:2, the central bays projected forward with a central door with simply stone surround, stone plinth, rusticated brick quoins, an eaves level stone panel with the words "East Suffolk County Constabulary" and the year 1930 set within a stone in a parapet wall with recessed panels and stone coping. The windows at ground floor level of the central bays possess gauged brick segmental arches with prominent keystones and small paned sash windows, whilst the windows above are shorter with sash frames. The wings to either side have tall sash windows with flat gauged brick arched windows at ground floor and smaller sash windows set just beneath the eaves at first floor level.

Significant Dates

1930 Constructed

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Location map

Suffolk, Ipswich

Name	Former Ipswich Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	CIVIC DRIVE IPSWICH
Grid Reference	TM 15950 44584
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	VINE & VINE (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: High Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02456

Description

Modern former police station and magistrates court complex, now disused. The police station comprises a five storey rectangular tower block of concrete frame construction with brick clad side elevations and variety of cladding affects to principal elevations with extensive glazing.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Suffolk, p.307)

Significant Dates

1968 Constructed

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Location map

Suffolk, Lowestoft

Name	Former Lowestoft Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	POLICE STATION ROAD LOWESTOFT
Grid Reference	TM 54951 93254
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06911

Description

Late Victorian former police station built from a buff brick with hipped slate roof. Originally comprised a three storey block at the corner of Police Station Road and Regent Road, with adjacent single storey block to the north and long single storey range behind. The main block has an unusual aesthetic, with brick piers to the corners, solider course band at eaves level, stringcourse across east elevation, and irregular window arrangement comprising arched windows at ground floor with segmental stone arches, large square headed windows at first floor and smaller windows at second floor. Within the centre of the east elevation is a panel containing narrow windows at mid-floor levels with stone surround, porch above, and circular niche at the base. The style of the building appears to take influences from the industrial vernacular but possesses unique detailing and arrangement. The building is now reused as commercial premises.

Significant Dates

1850	Constructed (Earliest)
1885	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Surrey, Bagshot

Name	Former Bagshot Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	GUILDFORD ROAD BAGSHOT
Grid Reference	SU 91300 63317
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01793

Description

Early Victorian police station, now dwelling, comprising a two storey buff brick built building of three bays, incorporating a rendered short projecting central gabled bay, and pitched slate roof with end gable chimneys with simple corbelled brickwork ornament. The central bay incorporates a door with fanlight and 6 over 6 paned sash window within a recessed arched panel above. To either side are 6 over 6 paned sash windows with arched lintels, and plain stone surrounds to ground floor and recessed arched panels around first floor windows.

Source: Surrey HER ref: 19868

Significant Dates

1844	Constructed (Earliest)
1854	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Surrey, Horley

Name	Former Horley Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	MASSETTS ROAD HORLEY
Grid Reference	TQ 28438 42917
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06912

Description

Early Edwardian style two storey brick built former police station. The building essentially forms an H shape in plan comprising a central range, with a central two storey range from the rear and a perpendicular Post War two storey flat roofed extension at the back. The front elevation is of four bays short projecting gabled wings to either side and gables above windows in the central two bays. The upper part of the elevation is clad in hung tiles, whilst the ground floor is of exposed brickwork with stone surrounds to windows. Porch covered entrances are present in the central bays of the elevation with a dominant pitched roof public entrance to the northeast and smaller hip roofed porch to the southwest. Internally the building had likely comprised accommodation in either wing with offices in the centre, cells on the ground floor of the central rear wing and possibly parade room above. The interior spaces had largely all been converted to offices by time of closure in 2013.

Windows are all fitted with modern frames with stone surrounds to ground floor windows and dormers above the central two windows of the first floor.

Significant Dates

1895	Constructed (Earliest)
1910	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Surrey, Staines

Name	Old Staines Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 2 LONDON ROAD STAINES
Grid Reference	TQ 03969 71746
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	00080

Description

Italianate style influenced rectangular building fronting onto London road. Appears on 1895 OS having replaced an earlier station on the opposite side of the junction that had been constructed in the 1830s. The building is of a buff brick with red brick and stone details and hipped tiled roof with four simply ornamented brick chimneys. The principal to the north elevation contains a central doorway with narrow overlight and stone pilastered surround with panel bearing the word "POLICE" and simple cornice above. To either side are paired sash windows with gauged brick arched heads with prominent keystones, whilst at first floor are elliptically arched sash windows. Across the elevations are plain painted stringcourses in line with the springers of the ground floor windows and the sills of the first floor windows, and across the eaves is a terracotta and stone cornice.

Significant Dates

1868	Constructed (Earliest)
1876	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Tyne And Wear, Felling

Name	Police station
Type	Police Station
Address	SUNDERLAND ROAD FELLING
Grid Reference	NZ 278 620
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	FENWICKE AND WATSON (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02215

Description

Queen Anne Revival influenced two storey red brick former Police Station, now offices of the Gateshead Youth Offending Team. The principal elevation comprises a central projecting entrance bay with wide elliptically arched doorway with overlight and stone surround with cornice, first floor window with uneven 6-1 paned sash with Gibbs surround, and plain segmental pediment supporting a flag pole. Either side there are bays with grouped arrangements of three sash windows to each floor, with gauged brick arches with prominent key stones to ground floor and square lintels to first floor. At either end of the building are two non-symmetrical large gabled bays of three storeys.

Source: Tyne and Wear HER ref: 7624.

Significant Dates

1910 Constructed

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Location map

Tyne And Wear, Houghton Le Spring

Name	Houghton le Spring Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	DAIRY LANE HOUGHTON LE SPRING
Grid Reference	NZ 33802 49766
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06356

Description

Neo-Georgian two storey red brick with hipped tile roof. Police station and former magistrates court. The principal façade comprises 17 bays arranged 3-11-3 with 6-6 paned sash windows, entrances in bays 3, 9 and 15 with simple stone surrounds with that around the central door rising to form a surround around the first floor window. Minimal other architectural details including rusticated brick quoins, plain stone sills, flat brick arches to the windows and tall plain chimneys. Attached to the east side of the complex is a two storey four bay building with hipped roof and rear wing. To the rear of the building are a long single storey range and a formerly detached two storey building with cupola. To the rear of the complex is an associated Grade II Listed former house, now offices.

Significant Dates

1938 Constructed

© Northumberland Police

Location map

Tyne And Wear, Washington

Name	Washington Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	THE GALLERIES WASHINGTON
Grid Reference	NZ 30234 56083
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06766

Description

Modern concrete frame building of three storeys with flat roof. The building forms part of a civic complex with pedestrian foot bridges linking a health centre, library, leisure centre and The Galleries shopping centre. The police station has a set back lower storey with infrequent windows and roughcast elevations, with projecting upper two storeys clad in blockwork with regular steel frame glazing, and roughcast parapet wall.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

© Northumberland Police

Location map

Tyne And Wear, Whitley Bay

Name	Whitley Bay Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LABURNUM AVENUE WHITLEY BAY
Grid Reference	NZ 35498 72022
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06794

Description

Queen Anne Revival style two storey red brick police station and former magistrates court. The building roughly comprises a courtyard plan range formed by a linear range along Laburnum Ave, Fern Ave and returning alongside a lane to the rear of the station. To the rear of the Laburnum Ave range is a two storey rectangular block, comprising the court rooms, and a rear wing to the north. The main elevations are in a hard red facing brick with the Laburnum Ave façade comprises a regular arrangement of 13 bays arranged 2:3:3:3:2 with two three bay wide shaped gables with ocular windows and triangular pediments. Across the elevations are moulded stone stringcourses. Windows are all sashes with gauged brick flat-arches with prominent stone keystone above some windows. The southern gabled bays have a single doorway with carved sign reading "Magistrates", whilst the northern gabled bays have the "Public" door. Between the gables there is a single door which provides access to the police station.

Significant Dates

1900	Constructed (Earliest)
1913	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Warwickshire, Coventry

Name	Coventry Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LITTLE PARK STREET COVENTRY
Grid Reference	SP 33589 78616
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	W.G. SEALEY (ARCHITECT) GILBERT ASH LTD. (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02371

Description

Modern police headquarters building comprising a range of linked blocks arranged around a central courtyard. The building possesses a concrete frame principally with brick cladding to the majority of the buildings and glazed units with natural stone panels to the four storey administration block. Beneath the administration area is a reinforced basement, with radiation shielding, designed for use by the Civil Defence in an emergency.

Internally the building comprises offices for central administration, CID and traffic, as well as parade room and accommodation for police officers, cells, assembly hall and stores/workshops.

Source: Pevsner guide (vol. Warwickshire, p.265); Lewison, Grant and Billingham, Rosalind (eds) 1969 'Coventry New Architecture: A Guide to the Post War Buildings'.

Significant Dates

1956	Constructed (Earliest)
1957	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Warwickshire, Kenilworth

Name	The Royal British Legion club
Type	Police Station
Address	ALBION STREET KENILWORTH
Grid Reference	SP 29249 72544
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	WILLIAM KENDALL (ARCHITECT) COUNTY SURVEYOR (PRACTICE) JOHN DUTTON (CONTRACTOR)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06914

Description

Middle Victorian two storey red brick built building with pitched slate roof and T shaped plan. The principal east facing elevation onto Albion Street comprises five bays with plain stringcourse and windows with gauged brick flat-arches, and entrances in bays 2 and 4 with fan lights and large corniced surrounds. Doors and windows are all modern replacements. The building is now used as a club.

Source: Warwickshire County Record Office ref: QS/24/j/624

Significant Dates

1858	Constructed

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Location map

Warwickshire, Southam

Name	Southam Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	COVENTRY STREET SOUTHAM
Grid Reference	SP 41849 61890
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06913

Description

Neo-Georgian style red brick combined police station and magistrates court. The principal east facing elevation comprises a main five bay façade with sash windows and central doorway with simple stone surround and Warwickshire Constabulary badge above it. To the north is a broad projecting wing open at ground floor level and supported on concrete piers. The roof is hipped with pantile covering. The building is still used by the police, although the court and enquiry desk are now closed.

Significant Dates

1950	Constructed (Earliest)
1960	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

West Midlands, Acocks Green

Name	Acocks Green Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	YARDLEY ROAD ACOCKS GREEN
Grid Reference	SP 12375 83637
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	05988

Description

Two storey red brick built combined Police Station and Courthouse in Queen Anne Revival style. The building forms a long range along Yardley Road with short wings to either end and a larger central wing housing the court house. Regular application of detailing across the principal elevation comprising a central pedimented bay between projecting entrance bays with rusticated brickwork at ground floor and broken pediments with finials and cartouches containing the year "1909" and the coat of arms for Worcestershire. To either side are two sets of three bays containing six windows with terracotta surrounds and central pediment projecting above eaves separated by terracotta clad segmental bay windows. In addition an octagonal corner turret is situated at the corner with Alexander Road. The building is locally listed. Plans to move or redevelop the site are currently being considered by West Midlands Police.

Significant Dates

1909 Constructed

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Location map

West Midlands, Aldridge

Name	Aldridge police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ANCHOR ROAD ALDRIDGE
Grid Reference	SK 05648 00663
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02160

Description

Neo Georgian style building of two storeys in brown brick with minimal detailing. Emphasised central five bays with parapet and plinth and a dominant central doorway with decorative surround in reconstituted stone extending to a moulded surround to a window above. To either end of the building are projecting gabled cross wings with projecting chimney stacks. The roof is pitched and tiled. One of the few pre 1960s buildings in Aldridge district centre, consequently of high townscape value.

Source: West Midlands HER ref: 13631

Significant Dates

1912	Constructed (Earliest)
1940	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

West Midlands, Birmingham

Name	Lloyd House
Type	Police Station
Address	WEAMAN STREET BIRMINGHAM
Grid Reference	SP 07071 87324
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	KELLY & SURMAN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06915

Description

Substantial 13 storey tower block, comprising the headquarters for the West Midlands Police, and forming an L plan along Snowhill Queensway and Colmore Circus Queensway. The lower two storeys are set back slightly from the main façade and clad in natural stone. The upper 11 storeys are regularly organises with repeated steel framed top hung two light windows with concrete panels below divided into bays by vertical concrete piers. The building is a fairly typical composition for the period and is fairly low in detail.

Significant Dates

1960	Constructed (Earliest)
1964	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

West Midlands, Smethwick

Name	Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	PIDDOCK ROAD SMETHWICK
Grid Reference	SP 02308 88424
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	FREDERICK JOHN GILL (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02194

Significant Dates

1906 Constructed

Location map

Description

Queen Anne Revival influenced two storey red brick building comprising a roughly rectangular plan with slightly projecting wings to either side with rusticated ashlar quoins. Across the elevation windows possess modern frames set within moulded stone surrounds, with a plain stringcourse, and heavy ashlar cornice. The eastern wing is of three bays with decorative panel and pediment over containing a coat of arms. And principal entrance with rusticated stone surround, fanlight and engraved "POLICE" sign. The western bay has two windows to each floor and segmental pediment containing the date "1906". The elevation between the wings is divided into four bays with single groups of three windows within the central two bays with pediments at ground floor and swagged panels at second floor. To the west of this building is a Post-War extension of three storeys and five bays in red brick.

West Sussex, Bognor

Name	Bognor Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	LONDON ROAD BOGNOR
Grid Reference	SZ 93721 99686
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	C.G. STILLMAN (ARCHITECT) COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06074

Description

Modern three storey building of concrete frame construction. Comprises a principal north-south aligned rectangular block with ancillary blocks to the northeast and southwest. The main block is of exposed brick at ground floor with white rendering above. Across the elevation are regular black aluminium framed windows, with white panels beneath first floor windows and the third floor windows rising above eaves level into dormers set within a steeply inclined tiled panel around a flat topped roof.

Significant Dates

1974	Constructed (Earliest)
1983	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

West Yorkshire, Dewsbury

Name	Dewsbury Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	ALDAMS ROAD DEWSBURY
Grid Reference	SE 24332 21509
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06223

Description

Three storey modern style police station in brick and concrete. Principal south facing elevation comprises a main block of three storeys with ground floor elevation set back with seven brick panels with glazing to the sides and across the top. Upper two storeys have regularly spaced three light glazing within a concrete frame emphasising the regular pattern with vertical lines. To the west of the block is an octagonal brick built tower of three storeys with concrete at the corners flanked by narrow vertical runs of windows. East of the block is a two storey entrance bay.

Significant Dates

1972	Constructed (Earliest)
1982	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

West Yorkshire, Halifax

Name	Halifax Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	RICHMOND CLOSE HALIFAX
Grid Reference	SE 08990 25551
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06313

Description

Two storey building forming a T plan with hipped slate roof with flat top and chunky stone dentil course at eaves level. Principal south facing façade comprises a long elevation of rusticated stone with irregularly spaced windows and oversailing bay above central entrance and a projecting ashlar built bay to its east.

Significant Dates

1980	Constructed (Earliest)
1990	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

West Yorkshire, Hebden Bridge

Name	Former Hebden Bridge Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 2 HOPE STREET HEBDEN BRIDGE
Grid Reference	SD 99310 27178
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06333

Significant Dates

1863	Constructed
2013	Closed

Location map

Description

Middle Victorian domestic style building of two storeys in ashlar sandstone with hipped slate roof. Principal elevation faces west with projecting southern gabled bay with fretted bargeboards and central sash windows on both floors with plain sills and lintels and pointed relieving arch in ashlar over. The central bay has a single storey pitched slated roofed porch with three-pointed arch and fretted bargeboards with narrow sash window over at first floor level. Northern bay of elevation has sash windows in both floors with the upper rising above eaves into a pitched dormer with fretted bargeboards. To the rear a short single storey wing extends from the northern bay.

The building historically comprised accommodation for a police officer with operational space likely in the northern half of the building with cells in the wing behind. The building was sold in May 2014

West Yorkshire, Ilkley

Name	Ilkey Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	RIDDINGS ROAD ILKLEY
Grid Reference	SE 11619 47560
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06371

Description

Middle Victorian domestic style building of two storeys in quarry faced sandstone with hipped slate roof. Principal elevation faces east with projecting northern gabled bay with fretted bargeboards and paired sash windows on both floors with mullions, sloping sills and chamfered lintels with pointed relieving arch above first floor window. The central bay has a single storey mono-pitched slate roofed porch with lintel engraved with "Police Station". Southern bay of elevation has paired sash windows on both floors identical to the northern bay with the upper rising above eaves into a pitched dormer with fretted bargeboards. To the rear of the building is an enclosed yard with high brick wall and several outbuildings.

Significant Dates

1880	Constructed (Earliest)
1890	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

West Yorkshire, Ovenden

Name	Former Ovenden Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	OVENDEN ROAD OVENDEN
Grid Reference	SE 08270 27056
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Low Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	06893

Significant Dates

1935 Constructed

Location map

Description

Plain Domestic Revival influenced building of sandstone with hipped slate roof. Principal elevation faces west with large central projecting gabled bay with central door with porch over, flanked to either side by windows, a row of three windows at first floor level and a panel engraved with "Police" in the gable end. Bays to either side of the projecting gable contain two windows on each floor. All windows have modern frames. A plaque beneath the window south of the central door commemorates the placing of the stone and lists the members of the Watch Committee who commissioned the building.

The building historically had a central police station with accommodation for officers in the bays to either side. The station was closed in 2013 and is in the process of conversion.

West Yorkshire, Wakefield

Name	POLICE STATION AND COURT HOUSE
Type	Police Station
Address	JESSOP STREET WAKEFIELD
Grid Reference	SE 42802 25624
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Medium Condition: Fair
Gazetteer ID	02093

Description

Two storey largely red brick building in Tudor Revival style with ashlar detailing and pitched slate roof comprising several distinct, but adjoining, structural units. A two storey four bay building presents the principal north facing elevation comprising a paired door and narrow window at ground floor level with grit stone surrounds and drip mould with panel above the door engraved with "Police" and three light window above. The adjacent bay to south is gabled and projects forward with paired four light windows with mullions and transom and drip mould on ground floor and six light window above. Third bay has two paired four light windows divided by a projecting ashlar pier supporting a segmental bay window above with parapet roof. The southern bay is a mirror of the first, except that the door has been converted to a window and the panel above is now blank (likely having originally read as "Court"). A flat roofed two storey bay projects from the northern gable of this block. To the south is a lower two storey wing with two light window and door on ground floor and paired two light windows on first floor. At far south is a perpendicular three storey range of brick with mock timber framed third storey. The range has a post-war extension to the south linking to amid 20th century police house. Behind these blocks is a taller three storey former courthouse with lancet window lit upper storey.

The HER records the inside of the court house as retaining many original fixtures which have since been removed as the police moved out, however, details such as the vaulted ceiling, tiling, and dado likely survive. The prisoners dock was linked to cells below which had iron doors with observation slots which may also survive.

Significant Dates

1897 Constructed

Location map

West Yorkshire, Wetherby

Name	THE OLD POLICE STATION
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 42 WESTGATE WETHERBY
Grid Reference	SE 40228 48309
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	01911

Description

Two storey ashlar sandstone building with rock faced quoins and hipped slate roof, Principal south facing elevation comprised a projecting bay with two sash windows at both floors with plain stone surrounds. The eastern return of this bay has a former doorway which has been converted to a window. The eastern half of the building possesses two identical windows on the ground floor and central window on the first floor.

Examined in 2001 the building retained a cell block with cell doors, bell pushes and remains of sanitary fittings. The building has since been converted to a dwelling.

Source: West Yorkshire HER ref: 13322

Significant Dates

1862 Constructed

Location map

Wiltshire, Salisbury

Name	Salisbury Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	WILTON ROAD SALISBURY
Grid Reference	SU 13098 30562
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	S. TOWNROW (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06617

Description

Neo-Georgian influenced three storey plus basement red brick built building with hipped tiled roof. The principal south facing elevation comprises nine bays with imitation small paned uPVC windows with soldier course lintels. Third storey windows are of reduced height and set above a plain stone stringcourse. Within the central three bays of the ground floor is a doorway with stone surround and crest within panel above. A late example of its style.

Significant Dates

1956	Constructed

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Location map

Worcestershire, Redditch

Name	Redditch Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	GROVE STREET REDDITCH
Grid Reference	SP 04396 67578
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06593

Description

Rectangular Modern Movement inspired station of four storeys forming a rectangular courtyard plan partially filled by a two storey block. The building is positioned on sloping site so that first floor access is at ground level to the rear. The building is of concrete frame construction with brick and concrete cladding to lower two storeys, oversailing third storey with continuous ribbon of streel frame glazing and fourth storey lit by dormers into metal clad hipped roof with flat top.

Significant Dates

1970	Constructed (Earliest)
1980	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Worcestershire, Upton-upon-severn

Name	Upton-Upon-Seven Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	SCHOOL LANE UPTON-UPON-SEVERN
Grid Reference	SO 85251 40346
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	UNKNOWN (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: Low Threat: Medium Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	06752

Description

Three storey red brick built station in Georgian style. The building is set back from the road behind a long front garden. The façade comprises three bays of small paned sashes with gauged brick flat-arches of increased height at first floor level. In the centre of the ground floor is a panelled door with arched overlight. The roof is hipped and of slate and hidden behind a low parapet wall. Adjacent to the south elevation of the building is a plain rendered single storey extension with a flat roof.

Significant Dates

1850	Constructed (Earliest)
1880	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map

Worcestershire, Worcester

Name	Former Worcester Police Station
Type	Police Station
Address	NO. 21 CASTLE STREET (CHAMBER COURT) WORCESTER
Grid Reference	SO 84695 55366
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	ALFRED B. ROWE (ARCHITECT) HENRY ROWE AND SON (PRACTICE)
Assessment	Significance: Medium Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02168

Significant Dates

1902	Constructed (Earliest)
1903	Constructed (Latest)

Location map

Description

Queen Anne Revival influenced two storey building of red brick with terracotta detailing and L shaped plan. Considerable detailing in door and window surrounds, plinth, cornice and ornamental shaped gables including octagonal corner turret. The roof is hipped and slated with prominent chimneystacks throughout. Considered and rejected for listing during listing review of 1995-8 due to being considered to not be a sufficiently good example of its period or style. The building is now used as offices.

Source: Worcester HER ref: WCM99057

Worcestershire, Worcester

Name	Worcester College of Technology
Type	Police Station
Address	DEANSWAY WORCESTER
Grid Reference	SO 84927 54784
Listed	Not Listed
People/Organisations	PERCY THOMAS (ARCHITECT)
Assessment	Significance: High Threat: Low Condition: Good
Gazetteer ID	02319

Description

Neo-Georgian style two storey building of rectangular courtyard plan. The principal elevation fronts Deansway where there are eleven bays fronting Deansway, with timber sash windows, ashlar dressings and a central doorway with a balconied window above. The roof is hipped and tiled with a large open timber cupola with copper detailing aligned above Deansway entrance. There is a value in historic association with the retained functional features from the former police station such as crests, lanterns and piered gates. The building is located within the Historic City Conservation Area.

Source: Worcester HER

Significant Dates

1939	Constructed (Earliest)
1941	Constructed (Latest)

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Location map